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which please note.

EDITED BY
G. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII. NO. 298 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

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11th "	Malwa	10,883
18th "	Kalyan	8,087
2 n. "	Morvada (a) ..	8,193
25th "	Mantua .. .	10,886
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
8th "	Caledonia (b) ..	17,572
15th "	Sevandia	8,092
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	8,983
29th "	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,430
12th "	Plassy	7,946
19th "	Naldera	10 883
26th "	Naldera	15 825

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12th "	Dilwara ..	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
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18th. " ..	Linga — ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m
8th " ..	Chakla — ..	Busreh direct.
9th " ..	Samora	Karachi and P.Gulf.
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Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4921.	19th Dec.	30th Dec

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Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
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Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,358	4	5

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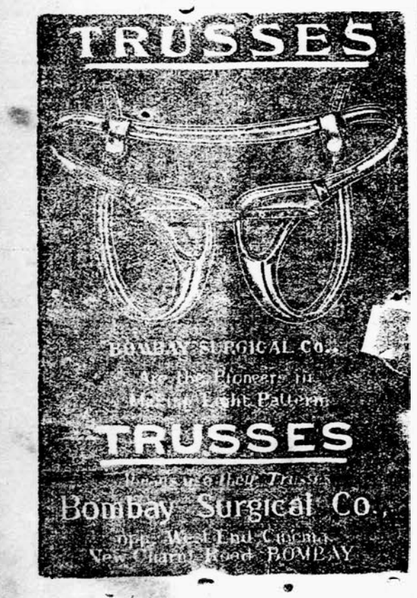
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INJUCTION AGAINST MR. WADIA.

MADRAS HIGH COURT'S STRANGE ORDER.

(By "S. B.")

Now that an injunction has been granted by the High Court of Madras, re. The Buckingham Mill Co., Ltd. vs. B. P. Wadia and nine others, a short account of the proceedings, from the point of view of an independent friend of the Labour Movement, may help people to get a clear idea of the main issues involved.

Firstly, as to the events which preceded the application. The broad facts are as follows: Messrs. Binny and Co. had installed some new looms in their Buckingham Mill and, in offering promotion, disregarded the seniority of one Natesa Mudaliar; the men to whom the promotion was offered refused it in the belief that Natesa Mudaliar had been passed over on account of his activities on behalf of the Labour Union. Soon afterwards these men were dismissed, and later on batches of nineteen and twenty, all known to be active members of the Union. On the following days some weavers were forced to take leave without pay owing to the absence of Head Jobbers, and when these men represented their grievances to Mr. A. Bentley, the Weaving Master, he lost his temper and kicked four of the men, so as to cause injury. The men continued their pleading, and Mr. Bentley produced a loaded revolver, which he pointed at them, threatening to shoot. One of the weavers caught hold of his hand and he threw down the revolver, which was picked up by a weaver. This is the men's version. Mr. Bentley's version is that a hundred men drove him into his office, whence he had to escape by a side door. This was in the morning, and the men came back to work as usual after the midday interval and there was no further trouble for the rest of the day. The next day, however, October 21st, a notice was posted on the gate of the Mill to the effect that it would be closed till further notice, in view of "the general turbulent attitude of the weavers."

The Executive of the Union had been corresponding with Messrs. Binny and Co. between October 7th and 20th; the latter denied the charge of victimisation and countercharged the Union with intimidation. On the day of the lock-out the Union appointed a "Lock-out Committee", to advise the men as to the course they should pursue, and to draw up terms on which they should return to work. The members of this Committee were the ten defendants, and were charged with conspiring to "maliciously injure the plaintiffs in their business by procuring their servants and workmen to break their contracts with the plaintiffs." On November 1st, the plaintiffs posted a notice announcing that they were prepared to receive applications for re-employment, and that if a sufficient number were engaged the Mill would be opened on the following day, but all weavers must consider themselves dismissed. Not a single application was received, and this abstention was stated by the plaintiffs to be due to the incitements of the defendants. The Lock-out Committee claimed to represent the men's decision not to return to work until the terms drawn up by this Committee were accepted by Messrs. Binny; these terms were not shown to Messrs. Binny because the latter had not stated their own terms, and it was held by the Committee that the first offer should come from the employers who had first locked out their employees.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Secondly, as to the conduct of the case. It was heard by Mr. Justice Phillips. Mr. Chamier appeared as Counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer for the first defendant, Mr. B. P. Wadia. The hearing of the case occupied five days, namely, November 22nd-26th; and judgment was delivered on December 2nd. The main contention of Mr. Symond's affidavit was that the refusal of his offer to receive applications for re-employment was due to "the utterances of the first defendant, assisted by the acts of the so-called 'Lock-out Committee.'" That of Mr. Wadia's affidavit was that the plaintiffs' object in dismissing their men and closing the Mill was to break the Union, and that the men had stopped out of their own accord, in defence of their right to organise and not as a result of his speeches. It will be noticed that Mr. Symonds in his evidence denied that Messrs. Binny wished to break the Union, but admitted that he refused to recognise it with Mr. Wadia as its President.

The principal witnesses were Messrs. B. P. Wadia, A. P. Symonds and A. Bentley. The cross-examination of Mr. Wadia by Mr. Chamier was clearly directed to obtaining evidence of personal motives for continuing the lock-out, such as ambition for fame as a Labour leader. Mr. Wadia refuted the statement in Mr. Symonds' affidavit that he was at the time associated with the editorial department of "New India", but nevertheless the questions put to him by Mr. Chamier ascribed a continuance of political motives as the sequel of his former connection with that newspaper. Every effort was made to show that before Mr. Wadia returned from America the plaintiffs had had practically no trouble with their employers. Mr. Chamier was twice pulled up by the Judge for exceeding his duty. On the one occasion the question asked was: "Was it pride which prevented you from communicating your terms to Messrs. Binny and Co.?" His Lordship then remarked: "I don't think it necessary to put that question." On the other occasion Mr. Wadia was asked: "If Mr. Bentley was pinned to the wall, you would not approve of it?" He replied: "No", and, on Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyer asking: "How do all these questions arise?" his Lordship observed that it was hardly necessary to ask witness whether he approved of the conduct of the men. I have mentioned these two incidents as extreme examples of the plaintiffs' anxiety to discredit the first defendant.

MR. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, in his cross-examination of Mr. Wadia, brought out the fact that he had in his speeches always opposed violence, and on a former occasion, in October, 1918, had actually advised the men to submit to the earlier hour of work at which Messrs. Binny and Co. had ordered them to start. His Lordship, however, seemed disinclined to accept Mr. Wadia's past conduct as evidence of his intentions at the present time, for he interposed at this juncture and held Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyer's questions to be irrelevant on the ground that, however excellent the defendant's conduct might have been in the past, it did not follow that it was so now.

Mr. Symonds' cross-examination by Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyer elicited the fact that he had not read some of Mr. Wadia's previous speeches which had influenced the men to behave in an orderly manner. He was confronted with the question of why, if the men were so turbulent that the Mill had to be closed altogether, the Mill was left open for the rest of the day on which the alleged assault was committed, and no further trouble was experienced. His answers gave the impression that the plaintiffs used the pretext of assault to declare a lock-out that would finally break the Union. He maintained that he had no objection to the Union apart from those of its officials who were not workers in the Mill, and in support of this contention he quoted the notice he had sent to various newspapers on November 6th, to the effect that he was prepared to receive representations from the men, provided that the "rowdy element" was excluded. By the "rowdy element" he admitted that he referred to the defendants, who formed the Lock-out Committee. He also quoted with evident satisfaction the resolution of the International Labour Conference at Washington, which recommended that the officers of a Union should be drawn from the same class as its members.

The cross-examination of the brothers Bentley did not assume any importance beyond revealing the sole evidence on which the plaintiffs had concluded that their employees were so "turbulent" that it was necessary to deprive them of the means of existence by closing the Mill for an indefinite period. The excuses to which Mr. A. Bentley resorted, with the apparent object of explaining his possession of a revolver without a licence, and his demonstration with it before the workmen, were not ingenious enough to be amusing.

PLAINTIFFS' VERSION ACCEPTED.

The judgment consisted practically of a recital of the plaintiffs' affidavit, concluding with the assertion that their version was evidently true and that therefore the injunction for which they prayed would be granted. He admitted, however, that the hearing of the evidence on this occasion was more or less of a formality. "I do not propose", he said, "to deal in any great detail with the evidence before me, which consists merely of affidavits by the parties and of cross-examination thereon, for it is quite possible that the views that I now take of the facts may have to be revised when additional evidence comes to be taken at the trial. It will consequently be useless for me now to elaborate my reasons for coming to certain conclusions."

Nevertheless his reasons were sufficient to justify the forcible expression of free speech from a former nominee of the Indian Government who stands for order in contrast to the prevailing commercial and political disorder!

Thirdly, as to "what is to be done about it"—The men realise that if they return to work without security against victimisation, the results of their organisation in the past and their prospects for the future will be destroyed beyond hope of any recovery by means at present within their reach. This view is confirmed by a notice posted outside the Buckingham Mill on December 7, announcing that: "The Manager is prepared to re-open the Mill as soon as a sufficient number of work-peoples intimate their readiness to disregard the advice of the politicians and others responsible for the present situation." The conditions offered as these on which work is to be resumed, prove up to the hilt the men's conclusion that the lock-out was aimed at the breaking of the Union. In the first place, over a hundred more men are dismissed, consisting of the most prominent and intelligent members of the Union. Then we find as a preliminary condition: "It must be clearly understood that in matters of appointments, promotions, dismissals and general discipline, the management must have entire discretion." The remaining conditions are on the same lines. From the use of the expression "the politicians", it is evident that the policy of the capitalists is to shake the confidence of the workers in men like Mr. Wadia who they have elected from outside their own ranks to be officer of their Unions, for the sake of their experience, ability and disinterested philanthropy. Messrs. Binny's expression of anxiety to save their employees from being sacrificed to the ruthless ambitions of the "politicians" is pure camouflage; they seem to cripple the Union by depriving it of the services of men who have had the advantage of an education denied to the Indian worker. If it is not good for workers to listen to politicians, surely they should not be trusted with such dangerous weapons as votes—however few! But the evidence in the case has proved that Mr. Wadia is not a politician in the more limited sense implied by the use of the word in Messrs. Binny's notice, namely, one who is actively engaged in dealing with matters related with the Government of the country. In the larger sense of the word, however, Mr. Wadia has earned the right to be called a politician, in that he has raised the judicature of the rights of Indian workers from the level of commercial interests to that of international politics. The main plank of the plaintiffs' platform—that the Washington Conference ruled out non-working officials—has already been disposed of by the communication of the Government of India of October 20th, concerning the next International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva. One paragraph runs as follows:—

"In view of the fact that the Conference will scrutinise the credentials of all delegates and advisors, it is obviously desirable to select as employer and Labour representatives those who are, or have been, actual employers and manual labourers respectively. At the same time the Government of India, whilst calling attention to the fact that a majority of items to be discussed are of a technical nature, realise that, under the existing conditions in this country, the Conference might be justifiably able to permit some latitude regarding the qualifications of the representatives nominated. I forwarding the recommendations, therefore, organisations are requested to state the general and special qualifications of the nominees for communication to the Conference. The ability to speak and understand English is preferable both for delegates and advisers, but is not indispensable."

Yet it must be remembered that though the confidence of the men in the justice of their cause is unwavering, they are starving. Help is urgently needed to prevent these men giving way to the almost irresistible temptation to obtain food by unlawful means. The slightest disorder would give the capitalists the very weapon they are waiting for—repression by force. This must be avoided at all costs; and the final costs will be smaller as the help now given is greater.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DETAILS OF PROCEDURE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Government of India has issued a timely circular to all the members of the Council of State detailing the procedure to be followed regarding giving of notices of motions in general and procedure relating to solutions in particular.

Mr. Moncrieff Smith, the Joint Secretary Legislative Department in the course of a letter to the members, writes: The standing orders lay down that every notice required by the rules or the standing orders shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be left at the Notice Office which shall be open for this purpose between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on every day except Sunday, or a public holiday. Notices left when the office is closed shall be treated as given on the next open day. This is not intended to preclude members from sending notices addressed to the Secretary by post, but notices so received will be passed on to the Notice Office, and in order that they may be promptly registered, members are advised to mark the covers with the words "Council Notice" and not to include in the same cover communications to the Secretary on other matters.

For the purpose of the standing orders a Notice Office will be opened from the 7th January, 1921 for the reception of notices. The principal notices required by the rules or the standing orders are (i) of questions 10 clear days; (ii) of resolutions-15 clear days; (iii) of bills-one month or if the Governor General so directs a further period not exceeding in all two months. It should be explained that although the giving of a notice of a bill or a resolution gives no priority, still early notice is likely to enable a member to make available any early date he may obtain by ballot. The first ballot will be held on the third day of the session (probably Saturday the 5th February, 1921) for the meetings to be held in February.

The procedure for the ballot may be briefly described as follows:—

For the first two days of the session, there will be kept in the office a numbered list on which any member who wishes in the current session to give notice, or who has given notice of a bill or resolution may have his name entered once only against any number he may choose. On the third day, a ballot will be held in accordance with the procedure laid down in the schedule to the standing orders. As the result of this ballot a priority list will be drawn up which will entitle a member to have set down in the order of his priority either a bill or a resolution but not both (of which he has either given notice or which he must give notice on the day after the ballot) on any day in the month in which the session commences available for non-official business after the necessary period of notice has expired. To determine the priority of non-official business during the remainder of the session, further ballots will be held under the orders of the President.

In regard to resolutions relating to matters of public general interests it may be explained that the 15 days notice required must be accompanied by a copy of the intended resolution, the principal conditions to a resolution being (a) that it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, (b) that it shall be in the form of a special recommendation addressed to the Governor General in Council. (c) that no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects.—(A) Any matter affecting the relations of His Majisty's Government or the Governor General or the Governor-in-Council with a foreign state. (B) Any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief and (C) Any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majisty's Government Dominions (IV) that it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue and (v) that it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, or defamatory statements nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity. A manual of business and procedure embodying the rules and standing orders will be ready shortly and a copy will be supplied to all members. Meanwhile it is hoped that the information contained in the foregoing parts may be of assistance in giving members some idea of the main details of procedure.

Dr. Moonje wires:—A meeting is convened of members of the Reception Committee of National Congress at Nagpur City, Vyankatest Theatre at 1-30 p.m. on Sunday the 19th December, to consider Draft resolutions prepared by the Drafting Sub-Committee for placing on behalf of the Reception Committee before the Subject Committee of the Congress. Members only are requested to attend and show notice card at gate.

ZANGI PEN.
ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip compress As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

SKIN DISEASES.
Overcome by the Wonderful Blood Purifying Properties of Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.
A person suffering from eruptions of the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the discomfiture and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels, Nature asserts herself, and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions,—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS get at the cause by removing the disease from the Blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the Liver and strengthening the Kidneys, which filter the Blood and throw off the impure matter through the regular channels. They are a positive and permanent cure for all complaints arising from Impure Blood, Liver and Kidney complaints, Indigestion and Constipation.
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London.
Sole Proprietors.
DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests | Bronchitis
Coughs | Consumption
Colds | Spitting of Blood.
If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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on 09 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TYPIST with a fair knowledge of Shorthand, experienced hand preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6990

WANTED—An intelligent LADY TPPIST to do typing and secretarial work at Bandra. Only morning work, from 8 to 10 a.m. One knowing Shorthand preferred. Apply stating terms qualifications and experience, to Box No. 1542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6986

EUROPEAN FIRM requires expert STENOGRAPHER. Must have shorthand speed of 150 words per minute and typing speed of 50 words per minute. None others need apply. Salary to commence Rs. 175. Eurasian or Portuguse preferred. Apply with speed certificates to Box No. 1547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7002

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER to supervise the weaving office cloth on Geo. Hattersley's hand and power looms. He should be thoroughly competent to fit up the machines and understand the construction of the cloth. Men with practical experience only need apply giving references and the lowest pay acceptable to KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., Srinagar, Kashmir. 7008

REQUIRED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be neat and accurate He should be prepared to tour with the Head of the Department with Headquarters at Poona. The position is on the Permanent Staff with a commencing salary of Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 150. Application should state age and must be in own handwriting, marked "Shorthand" and addressed to: THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR to the Government of Bombay, POONA. Poona, 8th Dec. 1920. 6905

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by a Glass Expert experienced in constructing Gas Furnaces of the regenerative type and of other kinds, and in managing Manufacturing and Sale Departments based upon more than one furnace For further particulars please address your enquiry to Box No. 1549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7007

A YOUNG energetic Muhammedan undergraduate aged 21, of a respectable family, passed I.Sc. first-class with university distinctions, REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT as Correspondent, General Managing Clerk or in any other capacity. Decent pay required. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 1550, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7009

WANTED.

WANTED.—An envelop MANUFACTURING MACHINE with auxiliries complete, either new or secondhand. Apply with catalogue and quotations to Box No. 1546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6997

WANTED—A small BUNGALOW or SEPARATE FLAT in good locality, between PAREL AND BANDRA. Rent up to Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 1551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7010

WANTED.—AGENTS and CUSTOMERS in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach and other parts of the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere for sale of steam dust and slack coal. Apply to GOWARDHANDASS COMPANY, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. 6993

WANTED—AGENTS in different districts throughout India Burma and Ceylon to push on the productions of cotton and silk cloth, carpets, etc., of the Cotton and Silk Weaving Works, Ltd., of Dehgam (Baroda), started under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi's swadeshism. Decent terms for real workers. For samples and price lists please write to SOLE AGENTS, NIRMALDAS & SONS, Bunder Road, Karachi. Telegrams: "LORD", Phone No. 816, Post Box No. 170. 6976

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM RUBBER, and DUST COAL. Apply to the AGENTS, Lalpeth Colliery Chanda C. P. 6985

FOR SALE.—Fine BROOM GARI, with Hungarian black horse, excellent turn out. Apply sharp to Box No. 1543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6988

FOR SALE.—VISMI SADI, Nov. 1918 to Aug. 1920. 22 copies, Rs. 22. Apply S. A. JHINA, 141, Abdul R. Street, Bombay 3. 6987

DIAMONDS FOR SALE.—1 Single Stone Six Carat Rs. 7,500. Apply to Mr. ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, 188, Nagdevi Street. 6866

FOR SALE.—One 6/4 sizing Machine with 7/4 head stock drying surface 62" tin cylinders in perfact working order. Apply to Box No. 1545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6995

FOR SALE.—Secondhand TENNIS BALLS, best makes. Used for three days only. Rs. 5-8-0 per doz. Reduction made in large orders. Apply Box No. 1540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6978

ZEISS and other German make MICROSCOPES and PRISM BINOCULARS FOR SALE at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & Co., 53, Medows Street. 6931

WE have following colours FOR SALE.—Soluble blue, stamping blue, stamping red, stamping violet, magenta, eosine, tannin green, logwood extract etc. Write to Box No. 1526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6901

SUDESHI PATTUSS of different shades from Rs. 16 to 20 Tweeds Rs. 19 25 per suit peace, Loies Rs. 18 to 25 Numdas (Embroidered) Rs. 10 to 15 each. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Shrinagar, Kashmere 6195

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy the machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 6871

TO BE LET.

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES 426-432 Girgaum Road, near Thakurdwar. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort 6984

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nic Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road, Specially for Princee and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6614

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December 1920, to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under clause 102 of Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
GOKULDAS MANEKLAL & Co.,
Motilal Mansions,
Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 30th November, 1920.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 10th December 1920 to SATURDAY, the 25th December 1920 both days inclusive. 6996

STRAW STRAW STRAW

TENDERS are invited for the supply of best dried rice straw delivered free at our installation at Sewri during 1921. Monthly requirement from 40 to 60 thousand lbs. to be supplied as required.

Apply to—
THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO, LD.,
Carlton House,
Murzban Road, Bombay. 6969

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs 17-8-0 per share Free of Income Tax has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the registered office of the Company No. 86 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after 17th January, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on 14th December, 1920

Owing to the Postal Strike Dividead warrants of local shareholders will be issued on production of share certificates. Dividend Warrants of Mofussil shareholders will be posted to the registered address as usual.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
Agents. 6975

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY; LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th of December, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st August, 1920.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo as Director the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuin year and to fix their remuneration .
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December, 1920, to 1st of January, 1921, both days inclusive.

Share Certificates of the Company are now ready and Shareholders are requested to take delivery of them in exchange for (1) Application Deposit Receipt. (2) Allotment Letter (3) Allotment Receipt or Split or Temporary Receipt duly endorsed on the back thereof.

J. C. S. & CO.,
6777 Managing Agents.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY).
BOMBAY, INDIA.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (Centrals Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency). Engagement renewable every sixth year. Salary will Commence at Rs. 700, and rise to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned. Application should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 8th January, 19..

The selected candidate will be required to obtain a Medical Certificate of fitness for work from a Medical Practitioner selected by the Board.

D. E. WACHA,
Hon. Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
(Central Technilogical Institute)
Byculla, Bombay.
6977 6991

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 110 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 20th day of December, 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 27th day of November 1920 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th day of November, 1920, to 11th day of December 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1920. 6402

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS, CO., LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 20th day of December, 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 27th day of November 1920 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th day of November, 1920, to 11th day of December 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1920. 6404

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 120 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September 1920, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 20th day of December 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 27th day of November 1920 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th day of November, 1920, to 11th day of December 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1920. 6405

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 20th day of December, 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 27th day of November, 1920, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th day of November, 1920, to 11th day of December 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1920. 6406

THE PEARL MILLSs LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rat of Rs. 80 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and afte the 20th day of December 1920 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Registe of the Company on the 27th day of November 1920 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th day of November, 1920 to 11th day of December 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1920. 6019

WANTED.

A. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
1. Pay up to Rs. 400.
2. Will be guided in all respects as regards leave, T. A., Security, etc., by Alwar regulations.

Apply before 15th January to Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar, (Rajputana).

B. "SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS,
1. Salary and conditions same as above."
Apply to the
STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar, (Rajputana).

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

TWO CHEMISTS for the Electrical and Mechanical Section

Term of agreement is two years in the first instance.

Free passage from India to Mesopotamia and back.

Free rations, clothing and accommodation.

Indians of good education who have received training as Bacteriologists or Analytical Chemists at recognised educational institutions, preferably men who have had experience in Chemical Examination work with particular reference to water supplies and also intelligent students who have completed their courses and graduated would be eligible for consideration.

Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem overseas according to qualifications.

Written applications with copies of certificates, etc., should be sent to the nearest TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER as under:—

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER,
7, Kyd St., Calcutta.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER,
Egmore, Madras.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER,
Defence Yard, Mazagon, Bombay.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER,
38, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER,
Shalimar Road, Lahore.
7001

WANTED.

BUSINESS FIRMS to know that large space is available for exhibiting advertisements round about the railings of the Park about 500 ft. by 500 ft. where the Indian National Congress Pandal is built and in the Congress Nagar built for the accommodation of delegates to the Congress. From reports received a large concourse of people of about twenty thousand is expected during the Congress week from 22nd December. Firms intending to advertise their specialities are recommended to make haste in sending their representatives to choose the space and obtain all particulars from the undersigned.

B. S. MOONJE,
General Secretary.
Nagpur, 6999

WANTED.

WANTED.—An energetic and qualified SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Apply within a month to the undersigned with copies of certificates and terms of salary.

N. KAMBEGARH,
6992 Dewan, Bansda State.

WANTED

WANTED—1st Asst. MASTER, 350—10—450. Must be well qualified man with experience. Asst. Master. 200—10—300. Asst. Mistress. 125—5—150. Teaching Staff must be trained and certificated. Music Mistress 100. Staff House-keeper 100. Matron 100. (If trained nurse 120).

Government pensionable posts subject to new leave rules and C. S. R. Free furnished quarters, firing, lights and medical attendance. Staff pay for their own board which varies from time to time. About Rs. 30 at present. Must be Europeans. Also Munshi, 50—5—75. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, religion, etc. to THE PRINCIPAL. The Lawrence School. Punjab Government European High School. Ghora Gali 7000

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

DOCUMENTS in respect of 70 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, detailed as under in the name of Mr. Byramji Ruttonji Lentin have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Esmail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicates will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

A. L. No. 13497 for 25 shares.
S. T. 1/229 for 5 shares and T. S. No. 3/3354 for 50 shares.

NEROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
7011 Agents.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 1921
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH (AD-INTERIM) DIVIDEND of this Company for the six months ended 30th September 1920 at the rate of Rupees Six Hundred per whole and Rupees Three Hundred per half share will be paid at the registered office of the Company on and after Monday, the 20th December 1920, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names will be standing on the register of the Company on the 13th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 13th to SATURDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
6998 The Sholapoor S. & W. Co. Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 11th December, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL,
DHRANGADRA.

WANTED.—A LADY SUB-ASSTT.-SURGEON and NURSES. Apply immediately with testimonials and other particulars of age, cast, etc., to the undersigned. Selected candidate will be called for personal interview.

7004 CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act XVIII of 1919

and

In the matter of the estate and effects of KHURSEDJI FRAMJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) PIROSHAW KHARSEDJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, (2) NADIRSHAW KHARSEDJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, and (3) BAHADURJI KHARSEDJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Ardeshir Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

vs.

(1) FRAMROZ KHARSEDJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, whose whercabouts are not known, and (2) Bai TEHMINA, wife of Manekji Ardeshir Duvar and daughter of Kharsedji Framji Daruwala alias Master, deceased, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Respondents.

UPON reading the petition herein, dated the 16th day of October, 1920, and the notice issued thereon, dated the 9th day of November, 1920, and upon the 1st respondent abovenamed being called and not appearing either in person or by attorney or by Advocate and upon reading the Judge's Order herein, dated the 20th day of November, 1920, and the affidavit of Haribhai Fakirbhan Patel, dated the 23rd day of November, 1920, and the joint affidavit of Peter Manual D'Lima and Nadirshaw Khursedji Master, dated the 23rd day of November, 1920, proving service of the said notice upon the abovenamed 1st respondent in manner provided in the said Judge's Order and upon hearing Mr. M. C. Setalwad, Counsel for the abovenamed petitioners, who appear in support of the said petition, and Messrs. Dubash and Co., Attorneys for the abovenamed 2nd respondent, who also appear in support of the said petition, but submit to the Orders of this Hon'ble Court, I DO ORDER that the probate granted to the abovenamed 1st respondent on the 23rd day of August, 1904, jointly with Bai Aimai, widow of Khursedji Framji Daruwala alias Master (since deceased), be and the same is hereby revoked AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the petitioners do deliver up to the Registrar of this Hon'ble Court the certified copy of the said probate in their possession, dated the 23rd day of August, 1904, for being cancelled by the said Registrar, AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the petitioners' Attorneys do publish this Order once in one of the Local English Daily and the official Gujrati translation thereof once in one of the Local Gujrati Daily. AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the costs of the petitioners and of the 2nd respondent, those of the petitioners taxed between attorney and client of and incidental to the said petition and the Order and to the carrying out of the provisions therein contained, do come and be paid out of the estate of Khursedji Framji Daruwala alias Master, deceased, AND I DO HEREBY CERTIFY for Counsel, AND I DO HEREBY LASTLY ORDER that this Order be filed on or before the 12th day of December, 1920.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1920.

(Sd.) E. M. PRATT.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7005

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer in charge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a Public Auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Greatcoats, Shirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquito Curtains Ammunation Books Suttrangees, Jerseys Putties mittens warm, Socks, Razais, and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 14th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MERCHANT & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1687.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1920, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable property, (konwn as Mispah-Terrace) situate at Sandhurst Raod.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 3 OF 1920.

LEAHBAI, widow ..... Plaintiff.

v.

SEGULLA SOLOMON and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for Plaintiff, Messrs. MERCHANT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th day of December 1920 at 3 p.m. in the afternoon (S. T.), on the premises in pursuance of the direction contained in the Decree herein bearing date the 2nd day of July 1920.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of 999 years leasehold land situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of six hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and which shall be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less, and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East partly by plot No. 85 of the Boards Sandhurst Road, (East) Estate, and partly by property in the tenure or occupation of Syed Pir Gulam Ahmed Rafir, on the South by property in the tenure or occupation of Syed Abdul Rehaman and on the West by Tandel Street which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 56 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the lease dated 3rd March, 1914, hereinafter mentioned being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line. Together with all buildings and premises now standing thereon. And which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3120 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2791, 2794 and 2795, Street Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 75 C, 83 and 85.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their Office No. 1, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

MERCHANT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUSTION SALE of valuable landed property at Mahim Agar near Prabhadevi Road.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1967 of 1916 (Jivraj Zila v. John Domine Quiny), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Agar near Prabhadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2855 (2) 2855 (3) and Street Nos. 320A, 320B and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 375 554, New Nos. 4127, 4440, Old Survey No. 1/553, New Survey No. 2/1743 and containing by admeasurement 2,634 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the oart of Maria Thereza DeSouza on the West by the oart of Manchibai widow of Balgovandas Hargovandas, on the North partly by the oart of Jose DeSilva and partly by the public passage and on the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud & Mehta, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable property next to West End Cinema at Sandhurst Road.

SUIT NO. 528 OF 1918.

Sadulakhan Daulatkhan ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Koolsoombai widow & others. Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. S. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree, dated the 21st day of October, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction—the following property.

All that piece of land containing an area of one thousand one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 29 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the East by a New Street 40 feet in width at present unnamed, on the South by plot No. 28 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Lingva Savanna on the West by the property in the tenure or occupation of Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and on the North by Plot No. 30 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the said Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy together with the building thereon and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1796 (5) Street No. 52D and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7792.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF WALKESHWAR BUNGALOWS AS WELL AS THE FURNITURES THEREIN, (2) VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KIKA STREET, (3) A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT MANJI KANHERI NEAR BORIVALI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors Kallianji Purshotam and Bai Mankorebai, wife of the said Kallianji Purshotam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will on the days and at the hours hereunder mentioned, sell off by Public Auction in three lots on the respective premises the properties hereunder described.

LOT I.

To be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1920.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Dharamsi Kallidas, on the West by the sea-shore, on the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Bhansali Mahajan and on the South by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 439 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49, and bearing New Survey No. 7261, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas on the North by the Public Road leading to the sea-shore, on the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshottamdas as Manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property firstly above described and on the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vasudev Chhatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhowandas Venidas.

After the sale of this property the furnitures such as cabinets, chandelliers, coaches, chairs, small and big tables, bedsteads, etc., contained therein will be sold by Public Auction.

LOT II.

To be put up to Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1920.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 209, New No. 7523, Old Survey No. 2008 and New Survey No. 679, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 57 and now under Street Nos. 297, 299 and Ward C No. 5900, and bounded on the North formerly by the property of Bhanji Damji and now by the property of Gorji Amrith Khusal, on the South by the property of Girdhar Nathu, on the East by the sweeper's passage and on the West by the aforesaid Kika Street.

LOT III.

To be put up to Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

One field situate at Manji Kanheri near Borivli in Pot Tukdi, Bandra Taluka, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34, admeasuring 1-9 Dhip, i.e., 22,823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Tank of Kanheri, on the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, on the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote, and on the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba Doctor, Bhavani Shankar Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote. The land being Khoti land is not surveyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office in 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 8409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1920, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th day of December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 130 Lamington Road, Byculla, opposite the Lal Chimney, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoy tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, pictures, sweet toned cottage piano, pianola, handsome sideboard, palm stands, carved blackwood furniture, single and double bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, easy chairs, potstands, cooking utensils, 4 seater "Ford" motor car, etc.

The property of L. St. George, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES STRIPED POPLIN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. Manasseh.

2 cases Striped Poplin 44in. F.R.M.Z. of Framroz Office.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF "BRISCO" MOTOR CAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort.

1 "Brisco" motor car, 4 cylinders, 20 H.P. Just been painted and overhauled, 5 seater, with magneto and 4 electric lights, 3 new tyres and tubes and other accessories in running order No. 5490.

Property of a European gentleman.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 14th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opp. New Shar Bazar.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST MONEY IN PROPERTY.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Arthur Road.

Re. Mortgage.
Ibrahim Cassum
to
Ravji Sojpal and others.

By order of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Ravji Sojpal and others, under the power of sale reserved to them in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of October, 1916, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ibrahim Cassum, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the following valuable property at Arthur Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house thereon, situated at Arthur Road, F Ward, No. 241 (1), Street Nos. 256-266 and New Survey No. 1/2516, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's lane, on or towards the West by Arthur Road, on or towards the North by Gas Works Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply Messrs. Ardeshir Hurmusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th December, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 "DAIMLER" LORRIES (3 TONS CAPACITY).

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.

7 "Daimler" Lorries (3 tons capacity), 4 cylinder with brand new Dexie magneto, new Zenith carburetors.

The above Lorries are on view at the place of Auction.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 14th December, 1920.

Hydrometers

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P ENAD
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

New Stock of Boots and Sho

From 5th December 1920 to 10th January 1921 a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal, BOMBAY.

TO BECTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion, High pressure stirrelizer, Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".
Telephone: No. 2411

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant.' Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208- Prices Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empress

To-day 6-30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.
A PATHE SERIAL

"The Third Eye"

Would you believe that a piece of film could terrorize a girl's life?

That's the mystery that has the town guessing.
Who was

"The Third Eye"

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
A Wonderful drama in 5 parts

"The Soul of Broadway"

The story of Broadway and the white lights and the ruin of men by a ruthless woman who worships nothing but money is the striking theme of "The Sould of Broadway"

ALSO A FINE COMIC
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

COMING! COMING!! COMING!

Direct from London after successful Tour through Africa and Colombo
First time in India

"The Cottrells Troupe."

IN SONGS, DANCES, ACROBATIC FEATS, ETC. ETC.
See The Baby Performer
EDITH

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum, presents
To-night
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of Brother's Super Serial
THE INVISIBLE HAND
Featuring the Popular Screen Idol
ANTONIO MORENO
THIS WEEK Episode 10—11—12
Coming! Coming!!
OUR SPECIAL SELECTION
For the Christmas Season
FIVE NIGHTS
The Famous Novel by
VICTORIA CROSS
Also watch for the Opening date of
RASPUTIN, THE BLACK MONK.

Unfolding the mysterious story of Reaputin which was kept dark till now by censors.

A Film with EACH, scene, a throbbing thrill.

THE FIFTH WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

offer this Week further two Episodes (13th and 13th) of their tremendously powerful Serial

"The Screaming Shadow"

featuring
BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER.

Would you like to learn to live for ever? Then see

"The Screaming Shadow"

Does the Supernatural awe and mystify you? Then see

"The Screaming Shadow"

The Programme includes a Comedy.

Four Shows Nightly 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

To-Night!

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS.
present their
Million-Dollar Production

"The Return of Tarzan"

(8 Reels—8000 feet.)

For the First Time in Bombay. The whole Picture Complete.

"The Return of Tarzan"

The Wonderful Charming APE-MAN!

The Third Series of the world renowned and internationally popular Tarzan Series.

"The Return of Tarzan"

Messrs. K. D and Brothers offer this colossal soul—inspering Picture with absolute confidence.

Please carefully note the Timings:—

Four Shows Daily: 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Tickets will be reserved at the West-End Cinema from 10 a. m. daily throughout the Week.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

WELCOME RETURN
TO-MORROW WED.
15th December at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
In the Latest London Successes

Wednesday 15th, Thursday 16th, and Friday 17th December at 9-30 p. m.

"HAREM BELLES"

A bright, Happy, Jazzy and Snappy Revue

Saturday 18th December at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday 19th December at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee.

"PLUMS FOR PICKING"

A Popular Musical Revue

Monday 20th Tues. 21st, Dec. at 9-30 p.m.

"COMING DOWN"

The Successful Musical Comedy.

NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES. NEW COMEDY
ELABORATELY STAGED
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose and Co.

THE EMPIRE

COMMENCING NEXT WEEK
18th December 1920
ALL HAIL
The Idol of France
MAX LINDER
in a 6 part Comedy
"THE LITTLE CAFE"

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m. only
LAST FEW NIGHTS!

The biggest Laugh Bombay has had for years.

The World's Trio
and
NENA de MARTINIS
IN A COMEDY SKIT
Entitled
"CAMOUFLAGE"

"The Charming Mrs. Chase"

A Two Reel Comedy of real distinction High Class Feature production and genera air of refinement.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!
"NENA"
DANSEUSE ARTISTIQUE

THE EMPIRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SOLOMON WITH HIS THOUSAND
WIVES WAS A WISE WONDER
BUT EVEN HE WOULD
COME AND SEE
"MAN AND HIS WOMAN"
It's a Dramatic Eye-opener.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace
of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD-
JACK DEMPSEY
The world's Heavy-weight Champion
IN
DAREDEVIL
Episode 9 Phantoms of Treachery
Episode 10 Paths of Destructions
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news of World
FATHER'S CLOSE SHAVE
Second Series of Bringing up Father
Two Parts Comedy
Well Lathered with Laughter
Smiles-Chuckles-Titters-Giggles and Roars
FEATURING
JOHNNY RAY

Time 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily: MATINEES On Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

B 50—2½ x 12 1-11-20

ROSE'S



LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having ROSE'S.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand
Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.



Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
[illegible]
ANNAPURNA
COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th December 1920 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Ambala; night temperature is slightly below normal at Delhi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in considerable defect. Day temperature is below the average at Jacobabad and is above it over the greater part of Rajputana; night temperature is below normal at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Kotah and above it at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Amraoti and below it at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average and night temperatures is slightly below normal over the greater part of the division.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 6.99in. of rain. Elsewhere weather has remained dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme south and in southeast Madras but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th December 1920.

A western disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier.

OBSVATIONS TAKENAT 8 HOURS MONDAY, THE 13th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 a.m.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure from normal
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire 10th	6[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.18	—2.11
Jask	75.	[illegible]0.3	65	—	0	—[illegible]
Muscat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.8	42.0	56	—	0	—0.14
Rawalpindi	[illegible]5.9	35.5	[illegible]8	—	0	—3.48
Lahore	69.8	41.6	8[illegible]	—	0	—3.[illegible]5
Hissar	81.4	41.9	68	—	0	—0.11
Ambala	7[illegible].0	45.	4[illegible]	—	0	—0.35
Delhi	73.2	50.0	40	—	0	—3.20
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	80.[illegible]	49.1	19	—	0	—0.18
Mainpuri	79.7	4[illegible].3	38	—	0	—0.27
Jhansi	[illegible]1.6	44.4	3[illegible]	—	0	—0.3[illegible]
[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]0.1	47	—	0	—[illegible]6
Allahabad	79.[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	—	0	0.41
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	71.[illegible]	41.4	23	—	0	—0.13
Karachi	7[illegible].1	5[illegible].1	39	—	0	—[illegible]
Ajmer	7[illegible].2	[illegible]	41	—	0	—[illegible]
Jaipur	81.5	44.2	35	—	0	—[illegible]
Kotah	82.4	41.0	41	—	0	—[illegible]
Mount Abu	7[illegible].5	56.[illegible]	23	—	0	—[illegible]
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.[illegible]	[illegible]6.1	51	—	0	—0.09
Dwarka	[illegible]	—	6[illegible]	—	0	—0.02
Veraval	83.[illegible]	56.3	61	—	0	—3.26
Rajkot	87.[illegible]	51.7	35	—	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para	8[illegible].4	[illegible].8	12	—	0	—0.18
Surat	71.6	57.1	60	—	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad	90.2	32.7	25	—	0	—0.1[illegible]
Deesa	[illegible]	52.8	27	—	0	—0.13
Neemuch	83.7	45.0	24	—	—	—0.28
Indore	86.[illegible]	[illegible].2	30	—	0	—0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.8	40.5	54	—	0	—0.55
Saugor	[illegible]	[illegible].6	20	—	0	—0.54
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]7.[illegible]	52	—	0	—2.60
Khandwa	[illegible]1.0	40.8	[illegible]	—	0	—[illegible].50
Akola	9[illegible]	[illegible]7.5	31	—	0	—[illegible]
Amraoti	90.5	61.[illegible]	17	—	0	—[illegible]
Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]1.0	28	—	0	—[illegible]
Chanda	89.1	44.[illegible]	44	—	0	—0.14
[illegible]	88.[illegible]	[illegible].9	46	—	0	—[illegible].46
Bombay	87.3	[illegible]9.[illegible]	73	—	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	94.1	[illegible]	44	—	0	—0.74
Marmugao	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	—	0.15	—[illegible].81
Karwar	80.7	[illegible]2.9	64	—	0	—0.79
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	48.[illegible]	21	—	0	—0.60
Ahmednagar	[illegible]9.7	47.5	33	—	0	—0.8[illegible]
Poona	85.0	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.98
Sholapur	[illegible]1.6	64.6	19	—	0.88	—1.02
Bijapur	[illegible]8.3	[illegible]8.1	51	—	0	—0.13
Belgaum	85.[illegible]	[illegible]3.2	3[illegible]	—	0.87	—1.46
Aurangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]1.[illegible]	12	—	[illegible]	—0.60
Hyderabad (Dn.)	[illegible]9.1	4[illegible].3	35	—	0	—0.64
[illegible]	87.4	[illegible]3.4	40	—	[illegible]	—0.86
MALABAR & COORG—						
Mangalore	87.7	68.[illegible]	60	—	4.[illegible]	+1.22
Calicut	[illegible]5.[illegible]	70.1	88	—	7.00	+1.83
Cochin	86.[illegible]	71.2	77	—	7.75	+0.58
Colombo	[illegible]7.1	73.1	93	—	15.50	+0.74
[illegible] MADRAS & [illegible]—						
Masulipatam	88.9	64.1	84	—	[illegible]	—5.04
Bellary	90.3	78.5	45	—	[illegible].31	—[illegible].94
Cuddapah	[illegible]7.0	[illegible]44	90	—	[illegible].9	—0.88
Madras	8[illegible]	[illegible]72	86	—	30.5[illegible]	+14.65
Bangalore	[illegible]0	[illegible]	87	—	2.79	—3.13
Coimbatore	85	[illegible]60.2	75	—	7.8[illegible]	+3.11
Trichinopoly	84.6	[illegible]7	75	—	19.35	+18.37
Negapatam	82.7	70.0	81	—	54.83	+84.55

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and rare vegetable drugs. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine it used an large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—
Kathiawar.
(India.)

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half-anna stamp to.—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.B.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Dec. 9th

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
„ „ Sales of East Indians		100
„ „ Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		12.54
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		28.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	16.12
	May	16.25
	July	16.30
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	15..0
	Mar.	15.48

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
„ „ Sales of East Indians		300
„ „ Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		12.92
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		28.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	15.77
	May	15.90
	July	16.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	14.81
	Mar.	15.09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-days prices
Dec.	10.85
Jan.	10.88
Feb.	..
Mar.	11.04
April	..
May	11.09
June	..
July	11.00
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10.94
Feb.	..
Mar;	11.10
April	..
May	11.13
June	..
July	11.07
Aug.	—
Sep	..
Oct	10 86
Nov.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To days price
Dec.	11.3.
Jan.	11.46
Feb.	..
Mar.	11.55
Apl.	..
May	11.55
June	..
July	11.41
Aug.	..
Sep.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

Months.	To.day's prices.
Dec.	11.38—32
Jan.	11.38—32
Feb.	11.42—28
March	11.48—28
April	11.48—.7
May	11.48—26
June	11.47—25
July	11.46—15
Aug.	11.38—15
Sept.	11.28—25
Oct.	11.21—25
Nov.	11.18—25

Tone :—Steady.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

Months	To-day's prices.
Dec.	11.33
Jan.	11.37
Feb.	11.39
March	11.41
April	11.39
May	11.37
June	11.33
July	11..9
Aug.	11..1
Sept.	11..1
Oct.	11..2
Nov.	10.97

Tone :—Irregular

Manchester market :—Business impossible more looms are stopping. Yarns :—Remain sluggish.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool Dec 9th

M.G. Bengal Good	6.75
„ „ Fully Good	7.25
„ „ Fully	7.75
„ No. 1 Oomera Good	8.00
„ „ „ Fully Good	8.75
„ „ „ Fine	9.35
„ Broach Good M.G.	9.40
„ „ „ Fully Good	9 90
„ „ „ Fine	10.40
„ Broach Good	6.57
„ „ „ Fully Good	7.07
„ „ Fine	7.57

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

M.G. Bengal, Good	6.75
„ „ Fully Good	7.25
„ „ Fully	7.75
„ No. Oomra, Good	8 00
„ „ „ Fully Good	8.7.
„ „ „ Fine	9.3.
„ Broach, Good	9.40
„ „ Fully Good	9.90
„ „ Fine	10.40
„ Scinde, Good	6.57
„ „ Fully Good	7.07
„ „ Fine	7.47

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 9th.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

		£		£
Total Bullion		125,900,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits		22,400,000	„	700,000
Other do		126,000,000	Dec.	16,200,000
Govt. Securities		80,700,000	„	13,200,000
Other do		72,000,000	„	3,200,000
Notes and Gold		13,900,000	Inc.	900,000

The Bank Reserve is 9% of the liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 10th

	Baes
Total Actual Export	7,000
„ Forwarded	53,000
„ Imports	66,000
„ Stock	986,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,000
Water Tw	2/6
Printers C	54

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,0 0
„ Exports to Great Britain	15,000
„ „ to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York March	15.90
„ „ „ May	16.08
„ „ „ July	16.13
Spot Cotton at New York	16.2
„ „ „ Orleans	15.·0
Futures at New Orleans March	15. 7
„ „ „ May	15.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	7
Demand Bills	3.44.87
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
„ „ Foreign	60⅞

New York, Dec. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	31,000
„ „ to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York March	15.95
„ „ „ May	16.12
„ „ „ July	16.18
Spot Cotton at New York	16.·5
„ „ „ Orleans	15.00
Futures at New Orleans March	15.23
„ „ „ May	15.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7
Demand Bills	3.45.12
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
„ „ Foreegn	59¼
	Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotoon at U. S. Ports	1,353,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	1,471,000

New York, Dec. 11th.

Futures at New York Mar.	15.80
Futures at New York May	16.01
„ „ July	16.10

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 9th.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	39 3/4
„ 2 months hence	40

Closing Tone of Silver :—Heavy china and continental selling. Buyers holding back-uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11116
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 11/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „	7
Bar Gold (per oz.) Nominal	119

Tone of Gold :—Firmer. New York took all offerings.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
„ 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 1/8
Consols 2½%	44 (Unchgd.)
Rupee Paper 3½%	34 1/2 (Unchgd.)
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54 (Unchgd.)
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2 (Unchgd.)
On London at Paris ... Francs	58.65—70

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hong Kong Bank	£111 1/2
National Bank	£40

London, Dec. 10th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/8
Bar Silver Spot	38 7/2
„ 2 months hence	39

Closing Tone of Silver :—China and continental selling, Speculators were the only buyers. Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „	7¼
Bar Gold (per oz.) Nominal	118/10

Tone of Gold :—New York took moderate amount

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
„ 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/5
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54
Government Securities 3%	46 3/4
On London at Paris ... Francs	58.80

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£105 1/2
National Bank	£40

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec 9th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£66 1/4—1/8
Victory Boards 4%	£72—1/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£83—1/16

London, Dec. 10th

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£66 1/4
Victory Boards 4%	£73
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec 9th

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat	£116
Australian Jan:-Feb.	106/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£25
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£23
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nearest Not much doing	£27
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£23 1/4
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Nearest	£23 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Nominal Inactive	£10
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£26

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£88
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£79 7/8
Cooper Braziers	£140
Yellow	14
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	37
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	38/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	38/9

Tone :— Flat. Absence of buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb	1/2
Plantation First Later. Crepe Dec.	1/1

Tone :—

London, Dec. 10th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat	116
Australian Jan.-Feb.	106/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£23 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£21 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£26 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Very slow demand.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£22 1/2
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid Tone.—Easier	£23
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£9 3/4
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan Sell1/2r4s	£2e
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec. Paid	£24

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£87
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£78
Copper Breziers	£140
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	36
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	37/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	37 /9

Tone :—Very weak owing to selling pressure and absence of demand.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/1 3/4
Plantation First Laters Crepe Dec.	1

Tone :—Very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORT.

From Our Correspondent.

Dec. 13.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 341½ for Fully Good M. G. Broach, and touched Rs. 342 at which price it remained steady till 3 p.m. The market finally closed at Rs. 341. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 341¼ and after touching Rs. 342 closed at Rs. 340½.

Our market far ready cotton continued to remain quiet on Saturday last with a moderate inquiry from Exporters for nice new cotton. About 500 Rs. of stapled descriptions were bought by Local Millwalas.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 13th,

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	340 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	220
Fine Oomras	March	276

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13th.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G- Bengal	March	222
Fully Good M. G, Broach	Apr-May	341
Fine M. G, Oomras	March	276

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13th.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	247	232	217	—	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	247	232	217	—	„
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	267	255	—	„
M.G. Central P No. 1	322	307	290	—	„
M.G Central P No. 2	302	287	270	—	„
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	232	220	—	„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 11th Dec. 1920.

Cotton	7,427	Bales
Wheat	1,595	Cwts.
Linseed	207	„
Rape, etc.	476	„
Gingellyseed	2,218	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1,557	„
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	125,839	„
Myrabollams	2,027	„
Cottonseed	7,222	„
Mowraseed	560	„
Gram	2,984	„
Juwar	683	„
Masur	753	„
Barley	458	„
Bajree	5,901	„
Coal	2,967	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKE.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 28-14-6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 105.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5.
D. D. on London 1/5 1/16.
3 M/st D/A. 1/5 7/8.
T. T. on Japan 208.
60 D/st. D. P. 185.
American Cross rate $3.45¼.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 59.
London Silver Spot D. 40¼.
London Silver Forward 40.5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loans 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 50.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 1925-28 91½-92½.

BANK RATE.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.

There was very little doing in the market and market remained flat.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance. 2450xd., B. Cotton. 1100. B. Dyeing 2750. Cent India. 4200 Century. 970. Colaba Land 2580. Crescent. 620 Currimbhoy. 1315. David 1665. Fazulbhoy 1975. Finlay. 1015. Ind. Bleaching 190. Ind. Malwa. 727-8-0. Kastoorchand. 1675. Kohinoor 3510. New Great 865. Pearls 1065 Phoenix 900. Shapurji 590. Simplex 745. Swan. 1075. Swadeshi. 4135.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock. 660. B. Burmah 602/8. B. Burmah N. 1. 190 pr. Bt. Burmah Pet. 15. B. Tramway 650. B. Steam 300xd., Bundi Cement 37/8. Ind. Cement. 292/8. Katni Ord. 212/8. Katni Defd. 1100. New Ind. Insur. 23. Shiveajpur 33. Tata Iron Ord. 127/8. Tata Iron Defd. 640 Tata Hydro. 825 xd., Tata Oil 170. Tata Bank. 25 Scindia Steam 14.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's in their weekly review state :—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £121,971,835, an increase of £231, 430 as compared with last week.

The small amount of gold that came on offer this week was taken for New York.

It is reported from New York that $3,402,000 and $1,000,000 in gold have arrived in the U.S.A., from London and Australia respectively, while a further $12,650,000 in gold is said to be on the way from London.

Last month the "Financial Times" published details of an agreement by Swden to supply goods worth 100,000,000 Kronor to Soviet Russia in part payment of which gold worth a quarter of the value was to change hands. This gold was said to be deposited with Swedish banks, having been conveyed from Reval to Stockholm by a Swedish cruiser. The same journal stated that Soviet gold worth between dollars 250,000 and dollars 500,000 was transmitted to the United States of America in part payment of locomotives. An interesting sequel to the above was the following cable despatched on November 16th by the New York correspondent of the "Times":—"The Assay Office refused to-day to receive a certain amount of bar gold packed in Stockholm, but bearing Russian markings. Yesterday a Swedish ship brought $2,000,000 of gold, of which $700,000 was consigned to the Irving National Bank without, I understand, its foreknowledge and the remainder to an unnamed "owner". For a month past dealers have been importuned with offers of Russian gold bearing the Swedish Government mint's certificate of fineness."

It is reported that the Bank of England has bought a quantity of imported gold at 77s/9d. the standard ounce. This is news of some importance.

The "Daily Chronicle" reports—giving specific instances that gold sovereigns have been hoarded considerably in the flourishing country districts of Wales where money has been made freely in the last few years. Farmers, as a class, are little disposed to investment other than in farming stock or land. When favourable opportunity for these are not afforded, as a rule they prefer to hold the cash. In the good old days before the war they were accustomed to place the money in the form of bags of gold coin in some place of secrecy.

SILVER.

The market has been inert since we last addressed you. The China exchange— corresponding with the lack of any activity in export business from that country—have been retrograde, and silver therefore has not been in much request on far Eastern account. The Indian bazaars have been inclined to make bear sales. Supplies from the Continent have not been large had they been at all free, the movement of prices downward would have been much more pronounced. We cannot regard the market as healthy, especially as there has been some selling here on China account; for, as we have indicated in a recent letter, the present and the near future of the silver market depend more than anything else upon the attitude of China. The difference between the quotations for domestic and foreign mined silver in the U.S.A., is not without significance.

Falling world commodity prices and rumours of financial difficulties in the very countries which have largely profited by the War do not encourage confidence in silver which is also a commodity, the value of which was unduly enhanced by the late world crisis.

Under date of 21st. October last, the Bombay market was reported to be "practically bare of English silver as all such silver has lately been exported to London and Japan". The ready price was then Rs. 116 and the forward price Rs. 111, that is to say, both quotations showed a premium on the melting value of a full weight rupee, Rs. 108 7/8 per 100 tolas. Melted coin or jewellery probably compose the supplies of the Indian market failing imported fine silver, which usually formed the basis of the Bazaar quotations.

Chile has accepted a tender for the minting in Paris of nickel 5, 10 and 20 centavos coins. We are informed that this new money has been rendered necessary by the melting down of Gold coin containing silver. This replacement of silver by nickel in an American silver producing country is well worth notice.

Mexican papers state that the Mint was taking advantage of the reduced value of silver to coin at the rate of about 180,000 pesos a day (which works out at about 24,000,000 ounces per annum). The proportion, therefore, thus utilized, would appear then to have been about one-third of the production. A main object of this large mintage was to satisfy the miners who insist on payment in silver pesos and recognise no other form of currency. The miners obviously have in this respect the power to secure compliance with their wishes.

The "Times of India" under date of October 30th states as follows:—"During the month of September, 1920, 29,961 whole rupees were coined at the Bombay Mint. The total coinage of rupees from April to September 1920, amounted to Rs. 3,32,30,026." As coinage has ceased since the end of September, this represents the total since the beginning of the financial year.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation Oct. 22 15,880, Oct. 31 15,958, Nov. 7 15,963.

Silver coin and bullion in India Oct. 22 5,860, Oct. 31 5,941, Nov. 7 5,941.

Silver coin and bullion out of India.

Gold coin and bullion in India Oct. 22 2,378, Oct. 31 2,375, Nov. 7 2,380.

Gold coin and bullion out of India.

Securities (Indian Government) Oct. 22 6,807, Oct. 31 6,807, Nov. 7 6,807.

Securities (British Government) Oct. 22 835, Oct. 31 835, Nov. 7 835.

No rupees were coined during the week ending 7th ult.

The stock in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 37,500,000 ounces in sycee, 27,000,000 dollars, and 760 bars of silver, as compared with about 37,400,000 ounces in sycee, 27,000,000 dollars, and 310 bars of silver on the 6th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s/½d. the tael.

November 12 53 7/8d. cash 53 1/2d. 2 mos. 121s/11d.
November 13 53 1/4d. cash 52 7/8d. 2 mos.
November 15 51 3/8d. cash 51d. 2 mos. 121s/6d.
November 16 51d. cash 50 1/2d. 2 mos. 120s/9d.
November 17 51 3/8d. cash 51 1/8d. 2 mos. 118s/9d.
November 18 50 3/4d. cash 50 1/2d. 2 mos. 117s/2d.
Average 51 937d. cash 51 583d. 2 mos. Average 120s/2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 3 3/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 13.

S S Bassano, Ford, Karachi.
S S Ahmadi, Cunningham, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

S S Machew, Prichard, Colombo
S S Nurani, Moller, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.
Steamer Barala, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varela, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer China for London.
Steamer Kilindini for Tuticorin.

S S Bassano :—The J. F. Coy's steamer Bassano, 2762 tons, Captain R. Ford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi :—The steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 80 passengers.

S S Machew: The B I S N Company's steamer Machew, 993 tons Captain T Pritchard, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Nurani :—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain E. Moller, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday, 13th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Mathew	Colombo	13/12	M M & Co
B	Ahmedi	P Gulf	N F	E S N Co
D	E Koweit	Karachi	15/12	T M & Co
F	Orsova	Dunkirk	19/12	M Italiana
G	Roserie (Boats)	N F	N F	Graham & Co
H	Nour-El-Bahr	N F	N F	P Padursee & C.
L	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N	Polglass Castle	Antwerp	N F	K King & C.
P	Hellenes	Manchester	18/12	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Juba	N F	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhownager	15/12	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	14/12	K N & Co
Netrawati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Clan Mackinnon	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
4	Bankura	Basra	17/12	M M & Co
5	Favignana	Genoa	18/12	M Italiana
6	Bassein	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
7	Zoyani	P Golf	18/12	P G S N Co
9	Chinkoa	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
10	Rajah	Java	17/12	T M & Co
13	Cracevia	Trieste	18/12	Lloyd Triestino

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Okara	N F	15/12	M M & Co
2	Masholera	Karachi	16/12	M M & Co
4	City of London	Karachi	14/12	K N & Co
5	Karoa	Zanzibar	16/12	M M & Co
6	Massilia	Liverpool	15/12	Graham & Co
6/7	Brito Mart.	N F	N F	Oddisei & Co
7	China	London	1/1	M M & Co
8	Kalyan	London	18/12	M M & Co
9	Ferrara	Mahomera	N F	S W & Co
10	Warora	Basra	15d12	M M & Co
11	Mergheb	E & S Africa	16/12	M M & Co
12	Wilhelm	N F	1/1	K N & Co
13	Keramies	Dunkirk	15/12	Graham & Co
15	Field Marshall	Suez	17/12	D R I M
16	Zeppelin	Liverpool	24/12	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Firoosi	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 13.

S S China for London :—3 bales woollen carpets, Coutts and Co.

S S Kalyan for London :—500 casks cocoanut oil, Tata Oil Mills Co.; 100 cwt. Nuxvomica, Grindlay and Co.; 5 cwt. fish maws, Grindley and Co.; 5005 cwt. ground nut cakes, Hollingshurst and Co.; 2 pots ginger-grass, Volkert Bros.; 42 cwt. fish maws, H. Ahmed and Sons.

S S Kalyan for Antwerp: 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 504 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Kalyan for Hamburg :—220 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Maryhor Lock for Middlesbro: 750 cwt manganese ore W. & A Graham and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool :—22 bales cotton, J Narandas; 100 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.; 54 bales hemp, A Chagan and Co.; 15 bales wool, C Ramsarup.

S S Massilia for Liverpool :—50 bales wool M Sharif and Co.; 61 bales cotton, B. Mayer, 2,000 cwt. cottonseed, Louis Drefus, 2 cwt. khismiss M Jafferbhoy; 15 cwt dry fruit, Vassanji Motiram 50 bales wool, L Curamsey and Co.; 17 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.; 75,000 ton ground nut cake Indian Genl. Trading Co.;

S S Massilia for Glasgow :—1128 cwt. ground nut oil cake, R. P. Wagle and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste :—55 bales cotton, E Spinne rand Co.; 55 bales cotton Khimji Vishram and Co.; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwt. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice :—75 cwt. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji and Co.

S S Dilwara for Kobe :—58 cwt ovory, H. Lalji and Co.

IMPORT.

Dec. 13.

S S Santa Clara from New York. Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co. :—180 cases shoes 12 bales cotton goods, 15 bases cotton goods, 4 boles colouring, 83 cases metal sheets, 15 cases locks, 22 cases padlocks, 32 cases clocks, 215 boles ruby oil, 100 cases steel files, 7 cases paper tags, 12 cases glassware, 95 cases fans, 9 cases razors, 16 cases playing card.

S S Rajah from Rangoon. Agents: Turner Morrison and Co. 106629 bags rice.

S S Roserio from New York. Agents W. and A. Graham :—90 reels copperwire, 1900 bdies lubg. oil, 378 cases grease, 50 cases envelope, 155 cases playing cards, 45 cases glassware, 114 cases iron srew, 70 packeg clocks, 118 cases clocks, 36 cases paint, 19 cases varnish, 7 cases, Quinine Pills, 93 cases shoes, 140 cases lanterns, 143 cases dyes, 12 cases Elc. Fans, 42 cases padlocks, 31 cases locks, 16 cases razors, 6 cases pencids, 17 cases writing papers.

In the Anglo-Indian constituency in Calcutta for local Legislative Council, there were three candidates for two seats, Messrs. Herbert Stark, H. Barton and H, W. B. Moreno. 508 votes were recorded out of the total number of 2,179 votes.

HEALO

(REGISTERED.)

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR

BAD LEG	SCALDS
ECZEMA	ULCERS
BAD BREASTS	SORE HEADS
ABSCESSES	BURNS
BOILS	CUTS
BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN	PROUD FLESH
CHAPS	RASHES
BROKEN CHILBLAINS	BARBER'S RASH
ERYSIPELAS	POISONED WOUNDS
OLD SORES	RINGWORMS
WOUNDS	BLACKHEADS
SKIN IRRITATION	PSORIASIS
SCROFULA	ITCH
SCURVY	SORE AND TENDER FEET

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It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp . scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

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"TO ATTACK ONE MAN LIKE THAT!"

ASSAULT ON MR. DEVLIN.

"THIS IS ENGLISH COURAGE AND ENGLISH CHIVALRY."

REMARKABLE SCENE IN COMMONS.

Night of Monday, Nov. 22.

For the almost incredible incident by which the deliberations of the House of Commons were violently interrupted at question time to-day the House itself must be held largely responsible, the Government, and especially the Chief Secretary, perhaps more so, and the misguided Major Molson (evidently too raw a Parliamentarian or else too devoted a fellow-Canadian to be able to withstand the nervous strain of Sir Hamar Greenwood's overcharged emotionalism) only in the degree of a straw tossed in the wind of other people's passions.

Presumably it was because of some such estimate of the respective degrees of culpability of members, Ministers, and a gentleman that the Speaker, with the tacit approval of the guiltier parties, let off so lightly the relatively innocent physical assailant—the man who with the backing of about 200 of his fellow-Coalitionists, and egged on and incited by several of them with ferocious cries of "Kill him!" turned on an unsuspecting and isolated neighbour (or Mr. Devlin happened to be alone at the time save for the presence of the septagenarian Mr. T. P. O'Conaor) and struck out at his unprotected victim.

Otherwise one would have expected the Speaker to suspend not the sitting, which was the course he mildly followed, but the actual dealer of the first blow. But Mr. Lowther, to be frank, was almost inexplicably lenient throughout the affair, refusing, for instance, to hear Sir Edward Carson when that eminent statesman, shouting in a voice of thunder, called to a fellow-member, "You're a liar!" and even declining when the expression was brought to his attention to give more than a cold abstract ruling against its admissibility.

PREMIER STILL OPTIMISTIC.

Such was the atmosphere in which the disgraceful incident now to be described was enacted. As has been indicated, Sir Hamar Greenwood did his utmost, not to cool the moral temperature, but rather to raise it to the point of expositiveness. Not content to let the dreadful tale of the Dublin massacre speak for itself—possibly haunted by a strange misconception of the callousness of his audience,—he piled one lurid adjective on another, hinted darkly at a coming attempt to extend the terrorism to this country, and in narrating the circumstances of one of the murders turned aside to speculate as to the possibility of yet more horrifying import.

If the occasion had been one for rhetoric here it was, full and brimming over. Its effectiveness was not to be denied, as was indeed shown by the cries, with which a reference by the Chief Secretary to the captured Sinn Feiners was greeted. "Are they still alive?" demanded one Unionist. "Why didn't they shoot them?" cried others. "They are prisoners and will be tried for murder," was the Chief Secretary's stiff retort, deserving of recognition for its admirable contrast with the overexcited tone of not a few of his other observations—a blemish, it should be added, from which the Prime Minister's contributions to the colloquy were so conspicuously free that Mr. Lloyd George still found himself sufficiently composed to reassert his confidence in the gradual success of the efforts of the Irish Executive to break up the murder gang.

Meanwhile, Mr. Devlin had risen more than once to direct attention to the omission from Sir Hamar Greenwood's statement of any reference to the killing under military are at a football match of ten Dublin civilians and the wounding of many others. On each occasion he had been shouted down, protesting each time against the unfairness of his treatment. "I will be shouted down no longer," he at last declared, and stood manfully up to make good his words.

HOW THE BLOW WAS STRUCK.

For a moment or two all went well. "I was never asked any question about the civilians," was the Minister's first and highly characteristic plea, ignoring his own intimation that his reply would cover a question on that very subject by Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Probably in order to remind him of the discrepancy, Mr. Devlin again intervened, which, as the event showed, he need not have done, since Sir Hamer was now prepared to supply his strange omission.

Seeing Mr. Devlin on his feet, the Coalitionists, by whom the devoted Nationalist was surrounded—for they sat close by his side, immediately behind him, and right in front of him, as well as almost everywhere else—raised a furious outery, soldeafening as to subdue every other sound. While the uproar was at its height Major Molson—a tall, grey-haired, sad-faced member, of Canadian birth, who served during the war as an army doctor—was observed to turn round in his place on the bench in front of Mr. Devlin and say something to him. Stooping forward to catch the remark, the latter suddenly found himself the object of a surprise attack.

"He struck me in the face," to quote his own subsequent testimony, and needless to say Mr. Devlin promptly struck back. Either now or later it was that the inoffensive Mr. Higham, forgetting the old Scottish warning against the "redding straik," endeavoured to separate the combatants, and himself received perhaps the severest blow of the encounter.

For some little time it looked as if the duel might develop into a general melee. "Kill him!" Kill him!" shouted several, mostly of the kidney who prefer their fighting to be done by proxy. Thus encouraged, Major Molson, who had now, like everybody else in his neighbourhood, risen fully to his feet began to drag Mr. Devlin (a man of small stature) across the back of the intervening bench, half pulling off Mr. Devlin's coat in the process. Others seemed to be assisting in the assault, but, it give them the benefit of the doubt, one may charitably assume that their confused pushings and pummellings were merely so many misdirected efforts to drag the two principals apart.

SOME UNFULFILLED EXPECTATIONS.

What stopped the affray was the bodily interposition of Mr. Jack Jones, an East End Labour member, whose name never misleads him into forgetting that he is an Irishman. "If there's to be a fight I'm in it," exclaimed this champion, thrusting himself vigorously in between Mr. Devlin and his assailants and at the same time flourishing his fists with a sinister come-one-come-all air.

Immediately passions began to cool and the hubbub to abate. Now, it seemed, was the golden moment for which many members must have been impatiently waiting—for the Speaker to rise and direct the attention of the House to Major Molson's misconduct, for the Prime Minister to move the appropriate motion, for Mr. Asquith to second it, and for the House to vindicate its outraged dignity by unanimously passing it.

Nothing of the kind happened. On the contrary, though the Speaker rose, it was only to declare the sitting suspended, and to leave the chair and withdraw from the House. Few followed his example. "Six hundred against one!" Mr. Devlin had bitterly exclaimed on recovering his breath. "This is English courage and English chivalry. To attack one man like that!"

Some Englishmen must have been touched to the quick by the reproach. If Mr. Lloyd George remained passive, Mr. Churchill was not slow to cross the floor and tender his sympathy. Others who took the same course were Mr. Guinness, Lord Edmund Talbot, and Mr. Hogge, Major Molson, in the meanwhile, having been permitted to steal out of the House as pallid and crestfallen as if he had raised a ghost.

THE OFFENDER'S "APOLOGY."

Unfortunately this was virtually the end of the scandalous affair. No punitive action or expression of reprobation followed. On the return of the Speaker half an hour later, Major Molson under the form of an apology had the hardihood to declare that, having "allowed himself to be provoked," he was afraid he "forgot himself." Such as it was, the apology was accepted by Mr. Devlin with his usual indifference to personal affronts, yet with a pointed reminder to the Speaker of that dignitary's privilege of protecting the rights of small minorities.

Characteristically, too, the undaunted David of this encounter with the Goliaths of the Coalition refused to allow his vigilance to be relaxed by soft words. "Leave the Chief Secretary to answer for himself," he called to Mr. Churchill, observing the latter to be prompting Sir H. Greenwood in the course of his replies about the murder of an Irish priest. According to Mr. Macveagh, the advice thus tendered by Mr. Churchill to his colleague was "Say the Sinn Feiners did it." One need only add that Mr. Churchill did not deny this serious charge.

THE QUESTIONS.

Colonel Allen (C. U.—Armagh) asked the Chief Secretary if he would give the House the latest information regarding the attacks and casualties during the week-end in Ireland, and whether he considered the Government of Ireland was taking, or had, ample powers to deal with the situation.

Sir H. Greenwood: As to the question of policy raised, the Prime Minister will reply. I shall read to the House the latest telegram from Dublin in reference to the cruel and savage massacre and wounding of unarmed British officers in Dublin yesterday. May I say that I hope that this series of cold-blooded and carefully planned atrocities will bring vividly before the House and public the cruel reality of the Irish situation? (Cheers.) We are fighting an organised band of paid assassins, whose plans, recently discovered, include the destruction of life and property in this country as well as in Ireland.

In the first place, a wire received at 1 p.m. to-day states that everything is apparently normal in Dublin. All outward trains are, of course, not running, and motors are severely restricted. There have been no further disturbances. Now I shall read, just as I have received them, the details of what I think is one of the most foul tragedies in the history of our Empire. There have been 14 deaths and six injured, including one assassin and three assassins captured red-handed with arms.

Sir Hamar read details of the different cases similar to those in the statement issued yesterday by the Irish Office. After mentioning that Captain Baggally was a barrister by profession, employed as a prosecutor on court-martial work, he added that nearly all the officers were non-combatant officers.

The statement that four men were captured by officers of the auxiliary division in Lower Mount Street was received with loud cheers.

"Are they still alive?" asked a member.

"These men," said Sir Hamar, "will be tried for murder."

At 117, Morehampton Road, Mr. Smith, the householder, and Captain MacLean were shot dead. Mr. Caldow, a brother of Mrs. MacLean, was seriously wounded. Mr. Smith's only offence was that he was the landlord of British officers.

Concluding with the murders at the Gresham Hotel, Sir Hamar said that in the case of Captain McCormack, whose head was horribly disfigured, the heavy hammer carried by one of the party was possibly used, as well as the shots, to finish off this gallant officer. (Cries of "Shame.")

Mr. Devlin (N.—Belfast):—May I ask, arising out of that—— (Cries of "Sit down" and "Go away.")

The Speaker: I had notice of another private question.

Mr. Devlin again rose, and was received with angry shouts of "Sit down."

The Speaker: The hon. member should sit down when I rise. If he wishes to ask a question afterwards he will have an opportunity.

PREMIER ON SUGGESTED NEW LAWS.

Sir W. Davison (C.U.—Kensington) asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that the House was prepared at a single sitting to give him whatever powers may be necessary to stamp out the atrocious murder campaign in Ireland, and whether he would take immediate steps to introduce any necessary legislation—(cheers, and cries of "Martial Law")—to enable persons found in possession of arms or ammunition without a permit in any disturbed area in Ireland to be shot. (Cheers.)

Mr. Devlin again rose, and was again greeted with angry cries of "Sit down."

Mr. Lloyd George: I appreciate the desire of Sir W. Davison, and share with him the horror we all feel about the cold-blooded murder of unarmed British officers by assassins in Dublin yesterday. The Government is resolved to suppress the murder conspiracy in Ireland. We always realised that to stamp out such a highly organised, subsidised plot—(cheers)—will take time. But we are convinced, in spite of recent outbreaks, that the Irish authorities are gradually succeeding in their gallant efforts to break up the gang of assassins who have been terrorising the country. If further experience shows that the powers with which the Irish Government are armed prove insufficient for that purpose they will have no hesitation in asking Parliament for such further authority as may be necessary to achieve that end. (Loud cheers.)

MR. DEVLIN GETS HIS QUESTION IN.

Mr. Devlin: May I ask the Prime Minister why it is that when a question is put to the Chief Secretary he recites all the horrible occurrences that took place on Sunday in Dublin, but that we heard nothing about the appearance of military forces at a football match at which ten men were killed. (Cries of "Sit Down.") I won't sit down.

I want to know from the Prime Minister why the House has not heard in the recital of these things about the onrush of the military into a football field when there were 15,000 people, of the indiscriminate shooting, and of ten men killed.

Sir H. Greenwood: I was never asked that question, but I am prepared to answer it now. (Cheers.)

The Chief Secretary was still standing when Mr. Devlin again rose in his place, evidently with the intention of putting a further question. Immediately there arose increasingly angry shouts of "Sit Down" from Government benches on both sides of the House. A group of Coalition members sitting below Mr. Devlin were particularly loud and hostile in their remarks and demeanour.

Mr. Devlin bent slightly forward, apparently to answer a remark from a member, when Major Molson (C.U.—Gainsborough), rising excitedly from the seat below, caught hold of the Nationalist member around the neck and dragged him downwards. In the scuffle that ensued Major Molson seemed to strike Mr. Devlin, who immediately struck back at his assailant.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

There was a scene of tense excitement as the two hon. members continued to struggle, and a shout of "Kill him" came from some member sitting in the immediate vicinity. Mr. T. P. O'Conor (N.—Liverpool), who had been sitting near Mr. Devlin, went to separate the members. Prominent amongst those rushing to the scene of the encounter was Mr. Jack Jones (Lab.—Silvertown), who was heard to remark, "If it is a fight, I am in it." At this time it looked as if other members would join in the affray, but eventually the two members were separated.

Standing white-faced and trembling with excitement, Mr. Devlin—while Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Hogge (L.—Edinburgh) and others sought to make him sit down—exclaimed: "He struck me in the face. If that is a specimen of English courage and English chivalry—to attack one man in GOO——"

There were loud cries of "Order" as the Speaker rose and declared that the sitting was suspended, and Mr. Devlin resumed his seat between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Hogge.

For some minutes after the suspension of the sitting the House seethed with excitement. The majority of the members remained in their seats, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, Sir Donald Maclean, and many other Ministers and ex-Ministers. Meantime Sir H. Greenwood returned to the dispatch box and began arranging his papers.

After about five minutes' interval the Prime Minister got up and left the chamber, followed immediately by Mr. Asquith. During the interval Mr. Churchill (Secretary for War) left the Treasury bench and, crossing the floor of the House, remained in conversation with Mr. Devlin for a moment or two.

SITTING RESUMED

UNIONIST MEMBER'S APOLOGY TO MR. DEVLIN.

When the Speaker resumed the chair at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

Major Molson said: I wish to apologise to Mr. Devlin, to you, and to the House. (Cheers.) I am afraid that I allowed myself to be provoked, and that I forgot myself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Devlin: I rise to accept the apology which has been made. (Cheers.) I can assure him that in this, and any other matters that affect men in the House of Commons, I have not the slightest personal feeling, nor do I propose to have any personal feeling in regard to this incident except to forget it. (Cheers.)

I think I am entitled to say that when I rose my complaint was not against the hon. gentleman but against a growing practice in the House to hon. members taking out of your hands the determination of order in relation to questions and supplementary questions. I may respectfully point out that you are not only Speaker of this House but you are the custodian of the rights of minorities in this House, and that we, as a minority, are entitled to protection from attempts made to howl us down when we ask legitimate questions. When you yourself have declared that questions are not of an orderly character I have always resumed my seat. (Unionist cries of "Oh.")

The question which I put is, I think, a perfectly legitimate one, arising out of the answer of the Chief Secretary. It was: Why was it that he did not recite all the incidents that took place in Dublin and tell the whole story. He stated that the reason he did not answer was that the question was not specifically put to him, but Mr. T. P. O'Connor sent him a notice, I think on Sunday, that it was his intention to ask him to state to the House all the incidents of this character that occurred in Ireland at the week-end.

SCENES AT HURLING MATCH.

Sir H. Greenwood: I have received the following information from Dublin. The authorities have reason to believe that Sinn Fein gunmen came to Dublin on Sunday under the guise of attending a hurling match between Dublin and Tipperary but really to carry out Sunday morning murders. A mixed force of military and R.I.C., &c. therefore surrounded the playing field on Sunday afternoon to search for arms. This force was fired on and fired back, killing ten and wounding others. About 3,000 men were searched. Thirty revolvers and other arms were found on the field. I regret to say a woman and a man were crushed to death in the crowd.

Mr. Macveagh: Is there any discretion shown in attempts to search a crowd of 16,000 people?

Sir H. Greenwood: Three thousand men were searched. As to the total number of the crowd, I have no information.

Mr. Devlin: Was a single incriminatory document found on any of the 3,000 people? (Cries of "Revolvers.")

Sir W. Davison (C.U.)—Kenington South) Has not the fact that 30 revolvers were found scattered on the field impressed upon Mr. Devlin the extreme urgency of getting hold of the arms as the crux of the situation?

Commander Kenworthy (L.—Hull): In Ulster.

Sir W. Davison: Yes, wherever they are. Should not legislation be passed if necessary?

THE SPEAKER'S FAILURE TO HEAR A REMARK.

Mr. Macveagh: Begin with Carson. He began it. He took the lead.

Sir E. Carson (C. U.—Belfast): That is where you are a liar. (Uproar.)

Mr. Macveagh: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I presume you heard Sir E. Carson's observation?

Sir E. Carson: Yes, and the provocation.

The Speaker: I did not hear it. I was speaking myself at the moment. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. Macveagh: The observation "You are a liar" was heard by three-quarters of the members of the House. Now that you are informed of the use of that observation, I wish to ask you whether it was in order."

The Speaker: I do not know in reply to what the observation was made. But whatever the statement was to which the observation was a reply, it was not a Parliamentary expression, and it should not be used in this House. (Hear, hear.) I do not know even who made it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Macveagh: It was Sir E. Carson.

THE MURDERED PRIEST.

Mr. Devlin: On Friday last I put a series of questions to the Chief Secretary in regard to the kidnapping and alleged assassination of the Rev. Michael Griffin, of Galway. He told me that he would state to the House what further particulars he had in regard to this case, and I want to know now whether he can do so.

Sir H. Greenwood: The district inspector at Galway wires me that the body of Father Griffin was found in a grave about six miles from Galway. The body was left at the presbytery. The clergy there refused to give information. There was the mark of a bullet in Father Griffin's head.

Mr. Devlin: What steps has the Chief Secretary taken to find out who committed this frightful outrage? May I call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to what is now becoming an evergrowing habit on the Treasury bench—viz., of Ministers to whom questions are not addressed repeatedly giving hints to those to whom they are addressed? (Laughter.) I asked the Chief Secretary a question as to who was responsible, and one of the Ministers said: "Say Sinn Fein."

Commander Kenworthy: The Minister for War.

Mr Devlin: I think that it is a most horrible condition of affairs in the House.

Mr. Macveagh: Churchill said so. I was your own men, your own minions, who committed the murder, and you know it. (Cries of "Order.")

SPEAKER UNABLE TO HEAR.

The Speaker: The hon. member and his friends take up so much of the time of the House and make so much noise that it is extremely difficult for me to hear what is going on. (Cheers.)

Mr. Devlin: Churchill does not deny it.

Mr. Macveagh: He cannot deny it.

Sir H. Greenwood: The supplementary question was what steps the Irish Government have taken to track down the murderers of the late Father Griffin. All possible steps have been taken, but I must protest against the allegation, as to which there is no evidence, that this unfortunate priest was done to death by any of the forces of the Crown.

Mr. Devlin: Why were you told to say Sinn Fein?

Sir H. Greenwood: May I say further that the police officer in charge of the whole of this area is one of the most distinguished of these officers and is himself a devout Roman Catholic, and the last man to tolerate any crime against a priest? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macveagh: Does that district inspector say that the murder was committed by one of his own parishioners, as you said the other day?

Sir H. Greenwood: I did not say so.

Mr. Macveagh: Yes, you did.—"The Manchester Guardian."

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

COMPANY VS STATE MANAGEMENT.

Prof. H. L. Kazi, of the Sydenham College of Commerce initiated a discussion on Indian Railways, under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society on Friday last. Mr J. B. Petit, being in the chair.

Prof. Kazi dwelt upon the importance of the question in view of the Indian Railway Commission, which was to arrive in Bombay on that day and referred to their terms of reference and also the Questionaire issued. He divided the problem in accordance with these into four parts:—(1) Management or administration of Railways; (2) Finance of Railways; (3) Control of rates and fares by Government; (4) Control for settling disputes. The lecturer regretted that the Indian public instinctively as it were opposed Company Management, without any systematic knowledge of the subject, because the Government seems to favour it. To form correct views on any subject a study of past history and present situation was essential.

The first proposal of Railway construction in India—counterpart of the Railway mania in England was made to the East India Co. in 1884. Mr. Simms the expert Engineer proposed in 1846 a system whose main features which have now become permanent, were the grant of land free of cost, control and power to buy by Government as the last resource. The guaranteeing of certain (5 p.c.) interest, without limit of period, was not favoured by Lord Hardinge's Government. The East Indian and the G. I. P. Railways were the first to begin work on these terms, until at last the principle of guaranteed companies was finally adopted, in a famous minute of 1853 by Lord Dalhousie. Commenting upon the reasons that Railways being a commercial business do not form part of Government functions, the lecturer observed that the Governor-General failed to account for the remarkable fact that India with all its magnificent and then half developed resources, and with all the security to life and property resulting from a strong Government, should have been obliged to pledge the full security of the state in order to attract any surplus portion of the capital in England, regarding Indian capital being shy at the time as often remarked, the lecturer thought that the shyness was due to its not being directly encouraged till about Lord Ripon's time. The guaranteed Company with Government control was the recognised system until 1869, enabling the Government to purchase lines after a period, and the companies to sell their lines to the Government at par, if required. Subsidy took the place of guarantee for some time. Lord Lawrence's Government revolutionised the whole system in 1869. Contracts of some of the most important Railways were modified in favour of Government. But the Secretary of State extended the life of the companies without the consent of the Government of India. After a short interval of direct state construction the severe Famines of 1874-80 caused the Commission on Famines to recommend a rapid extention of Protective Railways, thus opening in Lord Ripon's time the third phase of company management side by side with Government managed lines. The contracts with the new guaranteed companies which are known in official language as "Assisted Companies" were far more advantageous to the Government.

In dealing with all the guaranteed companies the practice has been to use in some way or the other, at the earliest possible date, the right reserved by the Government of terminating the contracts of the various companies which was done in different ways in the case of dinerent companies. In every succase more favourable financial conditions and wider control have been secured for the state. The participation of private capital was being secured from the last decade by granting rebate or a guarantee of 3½ per cent. on the paid up capital of the branch lines. Since then, there had been a wild boom in feeder Railways before the war.

STATE MANAGEMENT.

The lecturer then illustrated the diversity of existing conditions of Railway management by quoting milage ngures for 14 different types. Turning to the question of Company versus State management he referred to the opinions of Mr. Robertson, special Commissioner for Indian Railways, appointed in 1901, who pointed out the number of objections to State management but recognised that most of the objections to direct State managements would disappear if the duality of the company and the State management system was abolished. The lecturer then pointed out by various arguments that generally speaking, company management might be considered superior to State management, for,

(1) Companies were best fitted to conduct a commercial undertaking like Railways.

(2) The state could hold the scale evenly between dinerent companies, competition between whom would be in the interest of the public.

(3) The state without creating an artificial monopoly in its favour could safely control the operations of such a monopoly in the interests of the people.

Company management, the lecturer further went on to say, was economical but state Railways were equally productive, considering the specially unprofitable lines worked by Government. The State managed lines would have the further advantage of making the Railway profits available to the tax payer, which were at present being remitted to England. Besides the considerable profits that would be brought to the Government the present discrimination against Indian industries might disappear in Government management. The disabilities of the third class passengers were a standing stigma on the present management. The lecturer said that all these considerations point to one thing that this system must go. But what was to replace it was the question. The lecturer replied that though with the new reforms public opinion would be made more effective in the Government management, he was of opinion that management by Indian companies, with the Board of Directors sitting in India, would be more in the interests of Indian enterprise and Indian skill. This would solve the many difficulties which were experienced at present as the direct result of foreign and unsympathetic railway administration.

Then Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad Tiwari offered his remarks, which were full of statistics.

Referring to the burning question of the State versus Company management the Rai Saheb expressed his opinion in favour of State management. Railways being a monopoly ought to be in the hands of the State. He thought that the belief that company management was economical was a misconception—sliding scale and traffic carried by longer route was certainly far from economical. Divided interests caused by separate management stood in the way of common classification and uniform rates. Then he explained the new scheme of what he called the provincialisation of Railways by which a special committee of the supreme Legislature was to be at the head of affairs. Speaking of the future provision of funds, he said that funds were required for (1) New Railways, (2) Improvement of present lines, (3) and maintainance of working. He replied that the first should be entirely financed from private funds. As for the second these must be incurred from net profits of Railways. Where large improvements are necessary they should be effected from capital, borrowed in India.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

INVALIDITY OF RISK NOTE IMPROPERLY SIGNED.

Currimbhai Ebrahim and Co., Ltd....Plaintiffs.

vs.

G. I. P. Railway .....Defendants.

Plaintiff booked from Calcutta to Bombay on the 23rd April, 1919, 45 bales, piece-goods, of which one was short delivered by defendant Railway to them at Bombay. Plaintiffs therefore sued to recover from the defendant Railway the value of the said one bale short delivered, viz. Rs. 662-8-0. The defendant Railway admitted loss of the bale but sought protection from liabilities under Risk Note Forms "A" and "B" signed in the name of Currimbhai Ebrahim.

The learned 5th Judge, Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, held that according to Section 72 (2) (a) of the Indian Railway Act, a Risk Note must be signed by or on behalf of the person sending or delivering the goods. He said that it was not alleged that the Risk Notes were signed by any person bearing the name of Currimbhai Ebrahim and presumably they were signed by the agent of the sender or the party delivering the goods but the signature was not his name and did not 'per se' purport to be on behalf of or authorised by Currimbhai Ebrahim. He held, therefore, that it was clear that the person, who consigned or delivered the goods in dispute, had not signed his own name on the Risk Notes but the name of "Currimbhai Ebrahim," which is the name of plaintiff's company, and that consequently there was no sufficient compliance with provisions of Section 72 (2) of the Railway Act. The Learned Judge further quoted the case of Mahabarsa Bankapore vs. The Secretary of State for India, reported in 20 Calcutta Weekly Notes at page 680 where the word "signed" in Section 72 (2) (a) of the Railways Act was construed and held to mean the writing of the name of the person who signs it by his own hand or by the hand of an agent who must be disclosed or have authority. The Learned Judge, therefore passed a decree for the full amount claimed with costs.

Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. S. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the defendants.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

GENERAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 12.

The adjourned general meeting of the Benares Hindu University Court was held to-day, Pandit Malaviya, the ViceChancellor presiding. Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior was relected Pro-Chancellor and elections were made to Court, Council and Senate. Court adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. Shiv Prasad Gupta's resolution refusing Government grant-in-aid will be discussed.

ALL-INDIA POULTRY SHOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

The 8th All-India Poultry Show which took place in the Government Horticultural Garden yesterday was very successful. There were about 500 exhibits. Many varieties were especially good and the feature of the show was a number of exhibits by Indian residents. His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler after distributing prizes which included several handsome cups said he had been greatly impressed with the importances of poultry industry. Local Government had established a model poultry farm and already several hundred cockerels had been distributed and settings of eggs were available at very low price. He did not think they should rest until they had produced greatly superior type of fowl and a two ounce egg where they now had a one ounce egg thereby adding greatly to food supply of the province and raising the standard of comfort and public health. He trusted that the U. P. poultry Association would work in harmony with Indian Poultry club and exchange ideas as well as birds. He thought that in India the utility point of view should be kept in the foreground and he hoped that it would be possible to devise a standard which while giving full scope to exhibition qualities would preserve as a permanent feature the quality of utility.

DAPOLI CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARNAI, Dec. 12.

The First Dapoli Taluka Conference began its sittings on the 11th December, Mr. S. K. Damale, Editor "Rajkaran," President elect, was received at Rameshwar by Hindus and Mahomedans enthusiastically. The party then proceeded to Kelasi. On the way speeches were delivered and there was a grand reception at Kelasi. Proceedings began at 2 p.m. Delegates numbered 1,000 and Mahomedans, and Marathas were in large numbers. The President's speech was very impressive, and touching and surveyed the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat questions.

A subjects committee was formed, and the conference adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa's Public Lecture on "India's Gift to All Nations," at Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. L. A., to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Standing Committee Meeting at 3 p.m (B. T.).

Opening ceremony of the Improvement Trust's new chawls, Clerk Road, Byculla, 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Condolence Meeting in honour of late Principal Percy L. Austey, Sydenham College Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ANJUMIAN-I-ISLAM AND NON-COOPERATION

The Headmaster, Anjumani-Islam High School writes on behalf of himself, the teachers and the boys, to disclaim any connection whatsoever with the "Tark-i-Mawalat Sabha."

PAHLAVI INSCRIPTIONS AND COINS.

The second lecture on "Pahlavi Inscriptions and Coins" by Mr. Ankeleria, M.A., will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. JINARAJADASA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. C. Jinarajdasa will deliver a public lecure this evening at 6-30 at Morarji Goculdas Hall, on "India's Gift to All Nations". Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

TARK-I-MAVALAT SABHA.

The postponed meeting of the students from A. E. S. Schools and Tutorial High School will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m., at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank.

A meeting of Dadar students was held on Sunday at 6 p.m. in the Kirtikar's Wadi. There was a very large audience; which was addressed by Pt. Javahirlal Nehru, R. S. Nimbkar and P. J. Sahasrabudhe.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following students have passed the First-Aid Examination held at Bandra. The Class was instructed by Dr. V. R. Tendulker and examined by Dr. S. N. Navalker:—

C. A. Jarsose (Voucher), G. L. Montairo (Voucher), R. A. Desai (Voucher), K. B. Chonker, B. P. Ichhaopuria, L. H. Jozleker, G. S. Pradhan, D. B. Pathate, B. P. Angne, R. N. Wandreker, S. G. Chouhal, S. N. Pansare, G. N. Pitale, G. B. Gupte.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With immediate effect, the following Town Sub Offices of the Bombay G. P. O. will book insured articles of the letter mail between the hours noted against each:—

1. Kalbadevi 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.; 2. Mandvi 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.; 3. Mumbadevi 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.; 4. Mazagon 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.; 5. J. Masjid 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.; 6. B. Mohalla 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.; 7. Small Causes Court 11-0 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held at the "Arya Bhavan," Sandhurst Road, on next Tuesday, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to (i) Adopt the Annual Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the official year 1919-20. (ii) To elect the new Managing Committee, (iii) To appoint Auditors (iv) To transact such other business as may be before the Meeting, of which clear seven day's notice has been given, and any other business allowed by the President.

DARING ROBBERY.

The Police have received information of a daring robbery alleged to have been committed by six persons with fire arms in the house of Rajmal Ginaji, a Marwadi, living at Parel, between the hours of 2-30 and 4-30 a.m. on Monday. They battered the door and force on entrance and removed property worth Rs. 2,150. They did not allow the inmates to raise an alarm, as they threatened them with their firearms. Although many persons had collected outside they were prevented from helping the Marwadi by the robbers. The empty cartridges produced, however, proved that they were not fired recently.

LATE PRINCIPAL ANSTEY.

A meeting of the staff and students, past and present, of the Davar's College of Commerce was held on the 13th instant at the above college to express regret at the sad death of late Principal P. Anstey of the Sydenham College of Commerce. It was resolved, among other things.

That subscriptions be immediately invited from the students past and present of this college as well as from the members of the staff with a view to collect a fund to raise a suitable memorial in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Principal and that the Committee of the Davar's College of Commerce Students Union be empowered to decide and give effect, in consultation with a representative of the staff, as to how this object is to be attained.

KAI'S BRICKS AND TILES, LTD.

Messrs. Kar's Bricks and Tiles, Ltd., whose advertisement appeared recently in our paper, has been floated particularly for the manufacture of Bricks, Pan-tiles, Earthen-ware, Pipes etectra. The following are the Directors:—

Mr. W. R. Rae, Manager for India, Sun Fire Office; Mr. D. H. Remfry, Consulting Engineer. (Late Bridge Engineer, B. N. R.); Hon. Babu Brajendra Kishore Ray Chowdhury, Zemindar; Babu Kishen Gopal Bagree Banker; Mr. P. C. Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court; Mr. S. K. Ray, B.E., of Messrs. Kar & Co.; and Mr. U. N. Kar, M.A., B.E., Late Division Engineer, Holkar State (Ex-Officio).

The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 20,00,000, divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each; out of this 1,20,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each are issued at present of which only 30,000 shares are offered to the public.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

A Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 15th December 1920 at 6-15 p.m.

Agenda. 1. Proceedings of the previous meeting. 2. Election of the President. 3. Election of the Vice-President. 4. Collector's letter No. M. U. N.—54 dated 29-5-1920 and G. R., G. D. No. 4010 of 31-5-1920 on the question of creating one Standing Committee besides the Schools Committee on the lines of the Poona Municipality with General Board Resolution No. 3 of 19-6-1920 deferring consideration of the queston till the new Board takes office. 5. Appointment of the following Committees:—1. Managing Committee; 2. Sanitary Committee; 3. Dispensary Committee; 4. Veterinary Dispensary Committee; (Note:—In 1919 the Board decided that the Sanitary Committee be the Dispensary and Veterinary Dispensary Committee vide Resolution No. 7 (d) of 25-4-19.) 5. Schools Committee; 6. Town Planning Committee; 7. Legal Committee.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

SECOND EXTRA MEETINGS.

ENTRIES,

The following are the Entries for the Second Extra Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, on next Saturday. Entries closed at 4 p.m., on Monday, 13th December:—

(SATURDAY, Dec. 18.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 13th December 1920.

THE DECEMBE PLATE. Distance 5 fur longs.

Mr. G E D Langley's Trostan.
Mr. Pine's Beckhampton.
Mr. Pine's Liberty
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass
Mr R R S's Cyanite
Mr. M Goculdass' Tagamor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forfeit Lass
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock
Mr. Heath's Viola
Mrs. J K Mehta and Mr. S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. Humble's The Plough.
Mr. Diamond's Murmansk.
Mr. C. Vaz's Mimi.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Hastings' Love Glass
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. Pine's Pine Park.
Mr. Pine's Oregon Pine.
Messrs. J H Skelton and W P. Pechey's Aleli
Mr. Noble's Checkmate
Mr R. R. S.'s Cyanite.
Mr. R R S's Johnnie H
Mr. Kelso's Plaxtol
Mr. Kelso's We Two
Mr. M Goculdass' Tagamar
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr M. Goculdass' Lemon.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Black Stone.
Mr. Hastings' Lively
Mr. M M Isiani's Another Night.
Mr. M M Isiani's Myuden Chief
Mr. Hastings' Easter Holiday.
Mr. Hastings' Gunda.
Mr. S A Wahed's Saunterer.
Mr. Pine's Pine Park.
Mr. Pine's Oregon Pine
Mr. M. C. Patel's My Patsey
Mrs. Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr. Noble's Checkmate.
Mr. Noble's Barto
Messrs. Noble and H. B. Sorabjee's Hibernia.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr. R R S's Buckbean,
Mr. M. Goculdass's Look Ahead
Mr M. Goculdass' Lemon.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator.
Mr. Pine's Batten
Mr. R S Captain's Sugarey Sam.
Mr Heath's Mossley.
Mr. Heath's Kaloolah.
Mr. Rustomjee's Lucky Queen
Mr. J K Irani's Arles,
Mr. Bullion's Mirabello
Mr. Bullion's Miss G'ad Eyes.
Mr. H. B. Shroff's Glenoma
Mr. T A Adams' Limehouse Lights.
Mr. W. H Atkinson's Elyra.
Aga Cochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
Mr. A S Fezi's Laodicea.
Captain P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.

THE KENMARI PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Pine's Beckhampton.
Mr. T. Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr. Gold's Leicester Square.
Mr. M. H. Sanjana's Beggar Prince.
Mr. Kelso's Plaxtol.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Look Ahead
The above race is declared void.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and M. Shaffi's Golshan.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz.
Mr. S A Wahed's Peacemaker.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Andolis.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Vershan.
The Uyaraja of Kolhapur's Taj.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Grey Renard.
Mr. M Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr R S Captain's Aladdin.
Messrs. R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr. Smile's Khaifan.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Smile's Fury.
Mr. J K Irani's Bhookhri.
Mr. J K Irani's Chrysanthemum.
Mr A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs, (on the Round Course).

Mr. S N. Mahomed's Paleface.
Mr. S N Mahomed's Velvet.
Mr. A S Fezi's Tilbury.
Mr. Abdel Karim Fartyel's Cartridge.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Suraham.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's All Clear.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Peace Day.
Messrs. M Nusserwanjee and B Hormusjee's Boaster.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Spark.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy's and Sattar's Battleaxe.
Mr. M. Mahomedally's The Grafter.
Mr. M. Mahomedally's Blue Diamond.
Mr. Darling's Crescent.
Mr. Goodwill's Balance.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Bluey Lee.
Mr D. D Gilsta's Gold Coin.
Mr. M. M Isiani's Companion
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Palamprr.
Mr. F. Valimahomed's Aligarh
Mr. Lantin's Last Day.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Ayala.
Mr. G. M Ridge's Ambush.
Mr. S A Wahed's Prince Charlie.
Messrs. Noble and H B Sorabjee's Abadan.
Mr. Noble and Valibhoy Esmail's Spinner.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Moon.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Guinea Gold.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Planet.
Mr. M Goculdass' Magdala.
Mr. M Goculdass' Shama.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Trade Mark
Mr. M M Barbhari's Imkin.
Messrs A S Moloobhoy and A. Nanjee's Lord Belmore.
Mr J N Vakharia's Hikmat.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Ashrofi.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Mumtaz.
Messrs M. Nussermanjee and C. Soares' Waradhar.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Paymaster.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's Hawaad.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Moderate.
Messrs. Pasu Malsee and D. S Irani's Nasaralla.
Mr. Hasting's Hindoostan.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Sun.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Paris.
Messrs. Bumarak and J. Dhunjibhoy's Bonar.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Financier.
Mr. Smile's Rajkumar.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis Sugger.
Messrs. H. Ebraimjee and P. Sursingh's Karam.
Messrs. H Ebraimjee and P. Sursingh's Gay Feter.
Mr. Habdan Hamood's Jarwan.
Mr. Hamdan Hamood's Honeysuckle.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Mighty Atom.
Mr S R A Wahab's Aeroplane.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Tunis.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Roomi.
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's Cash Box.
Messrs. S. A. A. Wahab and M Shaffi's Cummer.
Mr. Chaucer's Clinker.
Mr. Marks' Centry.
Mr. A. K. Issa's Cleaver.
Mr S K Kelaykr's Austerlitz.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Dumra.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Pilot.
Mr. S D Magarabi's White Rose.
Mr. S D Magarabi's Milliner
Mr. S D Magarabi's Sir Richard
Messrs. Mink and Rashid Dakeel's Shahin.
Messrs. Mink and Rashid Dakeel's Duke of Sparta.
Mr. R. H. Galagan's Sammy.
Mr. J. Smith's Darley.

"SOUL FORCE."

MR. JINARAJADASA'S LECTURE.

At a fairly well attended meeting held under the auspices of the local Lodges of the Theosophical Society last evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa M.A., (Cantab) delivered a lecture on "Soul Force". Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta M.L.C., who presided, briefly introduced the speaker to the audience, and Mr. Jinarajadasa was cheered when he rose to speak.

The lecturer said that India had given to the English language the phrase "Soul Force". The ready belief in Soul Force was a sign that in India the day of materialistic scepticism was over. Soul Force was an invincible force in man. Obviously the way to get at Soul Force was by becoming the Soul This implied a duality of soul, *Atman* and body, deha. Thehe were body-forces as well as soul forces. No one thought that the forces of lust, greed anger and hatred, however powerful as forces, were forces of the soul, they were the forces of matter In case of most people, soul force was brought out of them through suffering.

Soul Force was only useful, when put to work. But when Soul Force began to operate, it had to work through a *deha* or body, and the soul forces became entangled with the body's forces. In the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork, there was obviously Soul Force at work. But was it Soul Force in the case of the Sinn Feiners who raided and shot the British officers who were unarmed? Was it not Soul Force in the case of the Irish Government police, who were ready to risk their lives for their idea of duty? It was not easy to disentangle Soul Force from Body Force. Nor was Soul Force necessarily right. Would the Lord Mayor of Cork have served Ireland better had he lived? These were difficult questions.

SPINT OF SUFFERING.

Soul Force was only right when used to further God's Plan. But there was danger in thinking one had got hold of God's Plan The Kaiser thought he understood God's Plan for Germany, and that he was using pure Soul Force. But we all now know that he had neither God's Plan nor Soul Force, A man who wanted to be sure he had God's Plan to work, with had to be ready to stand alone to be hated by the crowd. It was only by following one's own inner light, and not the word of a *Guru*, that one came to Soul Force. Soul Force had to commence, like charity, at home. The coward against obstacles at home was not going to be the hero in the affairs of the nation. It did not matter if the ideal was called God or humanity or duty. To suffer for an ideal and the readiness to stand alone were necessary for the finding of Soul Force.

The Chairman in summing up thanked the learned lecturer of the evening and the meeting terminated with a votes of thanks to the chair.

Mr. Jinarajadasa will deliver another public lecture this evening at 6-30 at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, under the auspices of the National Home Rule League when he will speak on "India's Gift to all Nations". Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

STUDENTS MEETING AT HIRABAG.

ALLEGED MISCHIEF BY ROWDY ELEMENT.

Under the auspicies of the Tark I-Mavalat Sabha, a meeting of students from some six schools was held yesterday, at Hira Baug at 6 p.m. The Hall was crowded.

UNHAPPY INCIDENT.

Before the meeting began as the speakers were late by a few minutes, it is reported that some rowdyism was created by some students of the New English School, under the inspiration of their Principal Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, who was himself present. The Secretary of the Sabha, Mr. Nimbkar, began to address the meeting, but he was interrupted by Mr. Kulkarni, who began to dictate terms to him. Mr. Nimbkar, being averse to anything like violence had the hall cleared of Mr. Kulkarni's rowdy boys.

Then about 6-45 p.m. the meeting was continued under the Presidentship of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor of the "Sandesh." Stirring speeches were delivered by Messrs. Nimbkar, Joshi and Kapuran on Non-Co-operation.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Khan and seconded by Mr. Tendulkar was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting held this evening (13th Dec.) at Hira Baug, protests against the rowdyism, organised under the inspiration of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal of the New English School, Bombay, and hopes that an exhibition of a spirit like this by responsible heads of educational institutions will be the last of its kind at least in Bombay."

Mr. Kolhatkar, the President, addressed the audience for a long time and impressed upon them the necessity of non-voilent Non-Co-operation and National Education.

A FRAUD ON BANK.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., have reported to the Police that a man came to one of the officers of the Bank and wanted to open an account. As he was asked to bring an introduction he brought one signed Mr. H. B. Clayton the Municipal Commissioner and gave a cheque for Rs. 2,000, signed by one Mr. Stanley C. Jay on the Alliance Bank, Rawalpidi Branch, to be credited to his account. He then drew Rs. 200 from the Bank, signing it as R. E. Gardner. When the cheque was sent for collection it was proved to be a forgery. Mr. Clayton's signature was also a forgery. The man was in a military officer's uniform and told the Bank that he was the Municipal Analyst.

MILLS IN THE CITY.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL.

DR. SUKHIA'S PROPOSITION LOST.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker, presiding, when the proposition, brought forward at the last meeting, about the advisability of removing the mills and factories from the city was discussed at great length; an amendment brought forward to award compensation to the mill-owners was rejected. After many members had spoken the original proposition was lost by a small majority of two votes.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the following motion:—

Proposed by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia:—

"That the subject-matter of the following proposition be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, and for report to the Committee regarding the amendment of the Municipal Law so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas in the City:—That in view of the great dearth of living accommodation in the City and the consequent congestion of the population, especially among the poorer classes, with its concomitant baneful effects, of insanitation on the general public health of the City, owing to the fact that large areas which could be utilized for building purposes have been occupied and indiscreetly allowed to be occupied, by mills and factories, the Corporation are of opinion that it is highly desirable that not only no new mills and factories should be allowed to be constructed in the City but also the existing ones should be removed as early as possible to suitable places beyond the limits of the City.

2. That the President be requested to approach Government with a request to undertake, at an early date, legislation to carry out the foregoing resolution and to take such other steps as may be deemed proper by them to induce the present owners of mills and factories in the City to go outside in the Salsette Taluka, where large areas of land are still available for the purpose at a much cheaper rate.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla had seconded same.

Sir D. M. Petit said the facts and figures of Dr. Sukhia were wrong altogether. He had forgotten that the removal of machinery would take months which would mean a great loss to the mills. The land value in the city was always ruled by the profits of the mill industry, which were not shared by the directors or the agents only, but by the many shareholders and others. If they removed the mills, the mill-buildings would not be fit for residential purposes, and they would have to be pulled down.

If they removed the mills out of Bombay, they would have to provide housing accommodation for the mill labourers, and who would provide that. Cou'd the Municipality or the Government do so, or compensate the mill-owners for their loss. It was an unpracticable suggestion altogether and should not have been brought before the Corporation.

MR. WADIA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved an amendment substituting the words "as far as possible" for "as soon as possible," and added the word s"pay compensation in case of loss." He said mills had nothing to do with the insanitary chawls in the city. Sir George Lloyd had said that it was a paying proposition to remove some of the mills in the heart of the city, for the land values has increased and it would compensate the mills for any loss they might incur. The Municipality was itself responsible for the slums and not the industry. The land itself would cost crores of rupees—about 20 crores and the city must be prepared to compensate the mills for the loss.

Dr. Velker seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand declared that the speech of Dr. Sukhia contained no arguments at all, and it was impossible to remove the staple industry of the city out of Bombay. The cost of removing the mills from the city would itself come to about Rs. 30 crores. There were other large unoccupied areas in the city, and why not utilise them before thinking of the removal of the mills. He opposed the motion.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy supported the proposition, as they would have to consider the question if not to-day at least to-morrow. The mills would themselves benefit by their removal out of the city bounds. The mills could buy land at cheap rates in the mofussil and sell their high-priced land in the city at a large profit and thus compensate themselves. In case there was a slump in the mill industry it would pay the industry to remove their machinery out of the city. Mr. Wadia had only one thing on his brain and that was the 63½ degrees. but he hoped he would repent some day that he ever supported that proposition.

Mr. Mehta thought the time was not ripe for considering the proposition.

Mr. N. M. Joshi considered that it was no use now allocating the blame for the slums whoever might be responsible for creating them. But they had to face the problem as it existed and he thought the overcrowding would be considerably relieved by the removal of some of the mills, and the city would benefit thereby. Dr. Sukhia did not want all the mills to be removed at once, as he did not think it was practicable and necessary to remove all the mills.

Even after the Government scheme of building 50,000 tenements was completed he feared the overcrowding would not be removed; he, therefore, thought it was a proposition worth considering. He did not think the mere removal of the mills would remedy the situation, but they had to reform the constitution of the city also at the same time.

"AN ABSURD PROPOSITION."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thought they were there to consider the proposition in the best interests of the city and the more he read the proposition the more absurd it had looked to him. The only argument brought forward was that it was in their interests to remove the mills out of the city, but the mill owners, he thought, knew their business best. The importance of Bombay came from the fact that it was a commercial and industrial city of great importance. Mill owners would not have been able to supervise their mills properly, if they were not in Bombay itself. Bombay owed its greatness to the mill industry and commerce. If it ever were in the interests of the mill owners to remove outside the city they would be the first to consider the question and it would be a mere waste of time to send the proposition to a committee.

Mr. Fazla here moved the closure, and the motion was adopted.

Dr. Sukhia in replying said all the mill-owners had spoken against the motion, and it was no wonder. Transport facilities had now increased and the mills could very well be removed out of the city. Mr. Gulabchand said there was no argument on the side of Dr. Sukhia; it was impossible, however, to make some people understand any sane argument. Mr. Wadia was of course rowing in the same boat (laughter). The smoky condition of the atmosphere, there could not be any doubt, affected the health of the city particularly in the cold reason.

If the members who had to take care of the city did not remove the mills in their own selfish interests, he thought a time would come when Government would have to take some action themselves.

PROPOSITION LOST.

Dr. Sukhia's proposition was then put to vote and 14 voted for it and 16 against. It was thus lost by a majority of two votes.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

WHAT HAS D. G. DONE?

The Director-General has again come and gone but the public grievances about the postal irregularities remain the same as before. The public is rather at a loss to know why the D.-G. came and what he has done. His invitation to the office-bearers of the Postmen's Union through Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni had been understood as a mock and therefore none went for an interview with him.

Many of the Post and Telegraph peons have got themselves employed as peons, Bill-collectors and motor-drivers and the rest are also taking up new services every day.

"DARKNESS VISIBLE."

Almost all parts of the city are now to be seen enveloped in semi-darkness at night owing to the bad quality of gas and a large number of lights going out.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the Congress cannot and will not drop N.C.O. The long and short of it is that it rests entirely with Government to determine what policy the Congress should adopt. The Congress has not adopted N.C.O. in a hurry. All methods were tried to induce Government to undo the great wrong done to the Punjab and Turkey. It is their stubborn obstinacy that has led the nation to declare N.C.O. and the Congress would be treacherous to the nation if it were to drop N.C.O. without a corresponding change of policy from Government. Do Government mean any change? So far as we know, no. Have the Moderates the strength to compel Government to change its policy? No. A party that seriously believes that Swarajya can be had by cajolery cannot be expected to have any weight with Government. Government faced with N.C.O. want to stick to their policy all the more wilfully. They have not done with laughing at N.C.O. still.

VOTE FOR N.C.O.

Once the position is clearly understood, it does not take much time to decide what we should do at Nagpur. The Calcutta resolutions must be reaffirmed and Government must be clearly informed that unless they accede to the united demands of the nation, they can have nothing but N.C.O. In a sense, Government are playing a waiting game, because they are not still sure that Nagpur will follow Calcutta. They should be left in no doubt. A heavy responsibility rests on the Nagpur Congress and it should once again state the demands of the nation for the benefit of Government. The delegates should unanimously declare N.C.O. So long as Government do not comply with the demands stated Powerful Committees should be appointed to carry the message of the Congress to the remotest village and to work out the schemes of National Education, Arbitration Courts and other items of the programme. Special attention should be devoted to propaganda both in and out of the country. Government have abandoned their position of neutrality in politics and they are busily engaged in propagandist work in all the provinces. Much of their propaganda will be doubtless in our own favour but counter-propaganda must be carried on all the more vigorously. Government are likely to be more active, as a result of Lord Selborne's complaint in the House of Lords. Government are waiting for N.C.O. to die of inanition. Redoubled activity must be the answer of the nation to the noble and worthy desire of Government. Nagpur should in no way differ from Calcutta and if at all its adherence to N.C.O. should be all the more strong. Very likely there will be little or no opposition in the Nagpur Congress. But at the same time it is the duty of every Congressman to see that the Nagpur Congress does not suffer from a sense of false security and that the Calcutta resolutions are duly confirmed and enforced.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

'What shall we do at Nagpur', is the question on everybody's lips. The remarkable unanimity with which the nation has adopted N.C.O. in all its aspects and the striking success achieved by the movement within the short period of three months leaves us little in doubt as to what shall be done at Nagpur. Before Calcutta N.C.O. was not without opposition even in the Nationalist circles. But all opposition has been abandoned and the Congress decision has been accepted and enforced all over the country. If the opposition in the Calcutta Congress was led by Nationalists, it is noteworthy that the movement of N.C.O. was led in the country by distinguished Nationalists. It is surprising that Colonel Wedgwood should allow himself to be misled in this connection. The Nationalists as a body are enthusiastic supporters of the Calcutta resolutions and it is a libel on them to say that they intend any opposition to N.C.O. at Nagpur. Colonel Wedgwood has wrongly felt the pulse of the Nationalists party and he does not appear to be in close touch with the real feelings of the Nationalists. The Nationalists have adopted N.C.O. without question, sanctified by the high authority of the Congress. The bureaucrats and their perpetual allies the Moderates may devoutly wish for a split in the Congress. But the Nationalists know better their duty and they are not slippery Congressmen like the worthy Moderates and they are not in the Congress to serve the course of the bureaucracy but to win freedom for the country. If Colonel Wedgwood had taken ordinary care to be informed about the principles and practice of Nationalists, he would not have committed the blunder of anticipating any opposition from them to N.C.O. They are all keen followers of N.C.O. Before N.C.O. was even talked of, many of the items now in the programme had been practised for years by the Nationalists. To them N.C.O. was not at all foreign; it recalled to them their previous hard and bitter struggles. It was but a familiar ground to them and now they are perfectly at home with it. It is true they differed from Mahatma Gandhi regarding certain details before Calcutta but no one who knows them at close quarters can expect in the least that they would ever be guilty of opposing N.C.O. for the sake of their amour propre. Nationalists want N.C.O. They are not wedded to their methods. If the nation in its supreme wisdom has decided N.C.O. and laid down a programme the Nationalists would enthusiastically take it up in preference to their own and work wholeheartedly for its success. And they have done so.

CONGRESS NEVER GOES BACK.

Those who want seriously to organise any opposition to N.C.O. should look elsewhere for support than in the Nationalist camp. There are the moderate, there are the non-Brahmins and they are the proper persons to lead the forlorn cause of cooperation and fight N.C.O. The honour of befriending the bureaucracy and fighting the country belongs to them. The only thing is, the Moderates have run away from the Congress and though the Congress is open to them and though the Presidents-elect as a rule specially invite them to the great National Assembly, they have not had the courage to accept the invitation and fight for their principles whatever they may be in the Congress itself. We do not exactly know what they propose to do this year. It is said they want to flood the Congress and capture it. It cannot be because of their great poverty in number. The other and more serious defect is, they have no backbone. In the absence of any fight and the declaration of N.C.O., the Moderates have found comfortable berths in the new Councils and they will be the last persons to risk their alliance with the bureaucracy and non-Brahmins, by joining the Congress. Judging from their record up till now it is questionable whether the Moderates as a party would even join the Congress. But whatever that be, it is useful to know that ever since the Congress has been started, it has never gone back on its resolutions. Only once the game was tried in all its seriousness and the result was Surat. Curiously enough at that time also, the fight ranged round the Calcutta resolutions of Swadeshi, boycott national education and Swarajya. And this year also the fight will be, if at all about the Calcutta resolutions regarding N.C.O. The Congress will never go back and all attempts in that direction will be disastrous failures. We do not want to burke all opposition but at the same time we do not wish to cajole and humour it. N.C.O. has become after Calcutta a thousand-fold stronger and it is futile to expect that the Congress would change its mind within three months. Whatever be the forces ranged against N.C.O. it is sure to overcome them all.

GOVERNMENT, OUR GREAT ALLY.

Our great Ally in N.C.O. is Government itself. And so long as Government stick to their present policy, it is idle to expect that the Congress would change its mind and drop N.C.O. It is for Government to change its mind and policy and make due amends for the Punjab terror. Britain tried the game of pitching the Greek against the Turks. The result has been that the Allies have paved the way for the return of King Constantine. Britain had better revert to its traditional friendship with Turkey and restore to her, the dominions the Allies have divided between themselves. Let justice be done to the Punjab and Turkey and let Swarajya be granted to India and then N.C.O. will disappear of itself. Those who want the Congress to change had better approach Government first. N.C.O. is the last answer of the nation to the declared and settled policy of Government. And so long as Government stick to their policy and so long as they think of resolving to N.C.O. by repression,

(Continued iin Column 5.)

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PUBLIC LECTURE.

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MR. C. JINARAJADASA, M. A. (CANTAB) will deliver a public lecture on

"INDIA'S GIFT TO ALL NATIONS."

TO-DAY.

at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. L. A., will preside.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
H. K. MEHTA.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
N. H. R. League.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Tuesday, December 14, 1920.

THE NECESSITY OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

A wealthy Egyptian fellah once approached an English Inspector with the request that the latter would be pleased to recommend to him a school in England where his son could be instructed in the abstruse but useful science known as "Character." The Englishman tried to make the old man understand that character was not a thing which could be taught in any school, that it was the native virtue of a man which so-called education was as liable to pervert or crush as to elicit, and that it could be learnt as well in Egypt as in England. If the fellah wished his son to receive a modern education, there were schools in Egypt and a university for that purpose. The suppliant merely smiled and said longsufferingly: "You do not wish to tell me. The English wish to keep that science as their secret. It is only natural." In the end a school in England was recommended and the son of the fellah was sent there to be educated. And it is certain that the son learnt something in that school which he would not have learnt in any school in Egypt, where at that time European education was regarded as a charm, and almost worshipped by the eager pupils who, with the special aptitude of the Egyptians, learnt whole books by heart for repetition without a thought of what they might contain, much as an ostrich gobbles things digestible and indigestible without distinction. When he came back to Egypt he was in a position to inform his countrymen that in England also there existed evils quite as great as could be found in Egypt; he was in a position to compare the protestations of the Europeans with their acts, and the conduct of the Englishman abroad with that of the Englishman at home.

By the time that he returned to Egypt a crowd of products of modern European education were feeling disillusioned with the teaching which they had received in the Egyptian schools. They had regarded it as a charm which would infallibly secure them high preferment, but the charm had not worked. There was in addition a more poignant social grievance. Just as it is the object of every person laying claim to some politeness to learn the proper formulas in Arabic for all occasions, so in English the productions of Egyptian modern education sought the formulas in use among the most exclusive; and so were capable of approaching high British officials with a greeting such as, "Well, old man, how goes it?" with discouraging results. Disaffection had begun with disillusion as to the results of European education in regard to individual advancement. It was embittered by the brutally expressed refusal of the English to admit an Oriental of the same education to a footing of equality, and it was made indignant by the return of Oriental students, who had gone to Europe, with a report of European imperfections. The claim then was: "We are the same as you are, having had the same training. Admit us then to your society and to employments which we are as qualified to fill as you are." The claim was scornfully rejected and then came the reflection: "What have we gained by European education? We have lost our national character, we have neglected the practice of our religion, and yet we are not Europeans. The Europeans had more liking for our fathers than they have for us. And why? Because our fathers possessed character, while we are nothing but a bad imitation in their sight." And then at last came thought and study. The ways of Europe which till then had been accepted blindly on the European valuation were subjected to a searching scrutiny, and it was seen that, however much they may appear superior to Eastern methods in the line of mere efficiency, they have no moral worth whatever for the Oriental. They demoralise him. He becomes as a man bewitched, muttering words of which he does not realise the meaning, or running from one point to another at a call of which he does not understand the reason. He really feels himself, and is, inferior, until he remembers proudly that he is an Asiatic and sees that he has been led into a false position. He is not inferior, but he is different. When that is seen, the instant need of Non-Cooperation becomes evident. Hitherto the revolt has been in isolated cases; but now almost the whole East has reached the stage of full revolt. Every Eastern nation, whether independent or subjected, has been through the various stages we have tried to indicate. That is, we think, the meaning of the recent Baku Conference.

The Turks at their Revolution only asked to be received upon a friendly footing by the Powers of Europe. They then asked for equal rights with European nations, and only after both these claims had been cruelly repulsed did they come to the Pan-Asiatic standpoint they now occupy. The Persians also at their Revolution did the same, and now are threatening Non-Cooperation with a government which has become the humble servant of a Power of Europe. We do not wish to force a generalisation of this kind; but it seems to us that the same thing has taken place in Russia also; and that we can trace a natural—i.e., a divine law—of evolution operating in all Eastern countries at this moment. They have all realised that "the fate of every one is tied to his own neck" and that "no-one, being laden, can bear another's burden," and that what is true of individuals is true of nations also. The civilisation of the West can never really reach the heart of Eastern peoples. It remains a mere veneer. Yet that its imposition upon Eastern peoples is not without its purpose in the general plan we now perceive, since it is bringing all the peoples of the East together as they never have been brought before, and has revived the soul of Asia, mother of religion, who alone can heal the modern world of its disease of false materialism. The motto of the East to-day is Non-Cooperation with the Europeans, excepting those who will cooperate in the great Asiatic revival upon Asiatic lines. It has become an absolute necessity, a product of the natural law of action and reaction which no government or people can withstand. It is folly in the Europeans to oppose it, since by its encouragement alone can they prove worthy of the trust from God involved in their dominion in the East.

WHAT WE STAND FOR.

"Verily God changeth not as to what concerns any people, until they change in respect to what depends upon themselves."—The Holy Quran XIII. 12.

Describing the unifying principle underlying India's national goal, we pointed out the other day that a nation is a state of feeling and as such there is undeniable community among the various sections of the Indian public—Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis, Jews, and Armenians. The political disabilities of these various sections, being a common factor, and the feeling that such disabilities are unjust and iniquitous and must be remedied on the basis of fairness as between man and man, have brought these different religious sects together on a common platform of national aspiration. Every one now thinks that he is an Indian first before he is anything else. This happy fusion, be it said to the credit of British administration, is the first sign of national life. We call it "credit" as we judge the *via media* by its result. We therefore stand for the common goal that India as a nation must rise like the mythical phoenix from her ashes to a position worthy of the ideals that were hers long centuries before the West of Europe became civilised.

The occasion for such a statement of our own conception of the object of our existence as a national organ, is the fact that we have of late been made aware of a lurking suspicion among a certain section of our readers that in exposing the iniquity of the Turkish Treaty by historical facts regarding which the people of some Eastern countries have been kept in the dark, thanks to the policy of propaganda of Western imagination, we have been indirectly aiming at creating misunderstanding between Hindus and Mahomedans in India. Such an inference is absolutely unwarranted and it is far from our intention to play into the hands of the Indian bureaucracy whose game of *divide et impera* is notorious. The real facts as to how Turkey has been wronged and studiously misrepresented by the "Christian" Powers, whose non-Christian intolerance is as notorious as their protestations are hypocritical, have to be made public so that the East may judge whether the much-maligned Turks are really such ferocious animals as they have been represented to be. "This animal is very vicious. It defends itself" said a famous Frenchman, satirising Europe's conduct in this very case. Speaking from first-hand knowledge, our present editor, who has studied for years the complicated problems of the East, not as a student of history confined to his study, but as a man of action on the spot, mixing with the people and knowing the exact feelings of the governors and the governed in Turkey, Egypt, Syria and other Eastern countries, defends the Turks. His honest indignation at the treatment which they have received, and desire to make it widely known that it may be redressed, ought not to be interpreted as any slight to India.

The conspiracy of silence of the Western Powers, whose "bag and baggage" policy begrudged to Muslims (although Europeans) or to any other non-Christian power a footing on the "sacred soil of Europe," has to be revealed with all its dark designs and pious declarations, to Indians as to other nations of the East. We wish our readers clearly to understand that in often calling their attention to these complicated problems of the East, whose old civilisation gave the impetus to the modern civilization of the West, we are solely guided by a wish that Asia, and not Europe only, may pronounce its verdict on the hapless Turks with knowledge of the facts. We have seen how Europe holds together against Asia. Is it not time that Asia also held together in sympathy, when all its nations have so much in common in the way of suffering? India—the Hindu-Muslim brotherhood—therefore, as a nation, has yet to learn to raise her status in the world according to her own ideals and traditions which belong to Asia. Asia taught the religion of love to the West, which has, however, made of it a mockery; and she will teach it to the West again, which thus only can be saved from the cataclysmic effect of its soul-less modern civilization. Europe must realise that it is the spirit or soul-force which leads a man or a nation to Him in whom we all live and move have our being. The lessons of the war have yet to come home fully to the Western mind, which thinks of peace.

The argument that Hindus and Moslems would fight each other if Swarajya were granted to-morrow is puerile. Responsible Government and common national aims have a curative effect on racial and religious differences. Home Rule for Canada did not lead to the Protestants and the Roman Catholics tearing each other to pieces. It is nonsense to say that India being composed of many nations is not fit for liberty—a doctrine which applies with equal truth to Great Britain, Germany, Canada, and the United States of America all of which are composed of many nations. A nation, as we have said, is a state of mind and from that point of view India is a nation, as much as any other nation with a common aim And sympathy for the Turks, with whom the Muslims so profoundly sympathise, must make for unity and not division. As to the attainment of our national goal there have been differences as to the *modus operandi*, but those differences will vanish, we believe, ere long, like mists before the rising sun. We hope to live to see the day of the fulfilment of this national hope, and justification of our existence as the organ of the Indian Nation. The nation therefore must "Arise, wake up and be Active" as has been said in the Hindu scriptures and as says the Holy Quran:—"Verily God changeth not as to what concerns any people, until they change in respect to what depends upon themselves."

Notes of the Day.

"The Wind Up."

There was no need for the lengthy statement issued by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in justification of his proclamation of the City under the Seditious Meetings Act and his declaration of the various Khilafat and other volunteer associations as unlawful. The traditions of the Imperial Capital are too well-known to the Indian public for them to be taken by surprise by any such proclamations. At the slightest breeze in the atmosphere, the political gods of Delhi have been known to shut their doors and windows with a bang and to barricade themselves as if for a siege. It would be interesting to find out how many times Delhi has been "proclaimed" in this sinister way, since its inauguration as the metropolis of India. The spectacle must be hardly edifying to the citizens of the capitals of other countries. Perhaps, only Mexico City can show the same unenviable record to its credit. The present "proclamation" of Delhi, therefore, hardly comes as a surprise. It was expected sooner or later. Neither will the order for the disbandment of the various volunteer associations cause a shock to public feeling. The slight disturbance at a Moslem funeral is magnified into a pitched battle and is made the pretext for the declaration of the associations as unlawful. Mr. Asaf Ali's dignified farewell message to his band of patriotic workers is a sufficient refutation of the charge that these and other young men of Delhi were promoters of violence. However, it pleases the Delhi autocrats to brand them as criminals. Be it so, for that is the way of officialdom in India.

The Real Danger.

If the Delhi incident were an isolated one, it would not have mattered at all. But it is not so. It is part and parcel of the larger and concerted action the bureaucracy is preparing to take its struggle with the "new spirit", that is abroad in India. Press prosecutions, arrests of political workers, declaration of political bodies as unlawful, proclamation of districts under the Seditious Meetings Act and other weapons in the armoury of the bureaucracy are being furbished up one by one. The authorities appear resolved on putting down the Non-Cooperation movement by all means in their power. The cry for repression which has been raised repeatedly in the Anglo-Indian Press as well as a section of the British Press appears to have at last evoked a response. In this connection our countrymen would do well to lay to heart the following prophetic words of Rabindranath Tagore uttered by him in the course of a recent interview with an American correspondent:—

"It is natural to expect that the movement will meet with violence by the ruling power at some time or other. But the idea of resistance will have been tried before this happens. The thougat of it will have been tried. And if we can stand firm in our faith, then we shall win over those who use brute force. Now and the immediate future will be a terrible trial for India. Because physical force has assumed such tremendous proportions now, and it has the power to cause such widespread havoc and misery, that it will require all our moral force and strength of spirit to withstand it, and to pass through the great suffering which is sure to come to us."

The history of our political struggles during the last fifty years justifies the hope that the nation will triumph over all obstacles in the end.

Rangoon University.

While it is difficult to say from this distance whether the attitude of the boycotting students of Rangoon is wholly justifiable, it is, at the same time, impossible to subscribe to the view of the Hon. Mr. Dubern that the students should first test the university before condemning it. The boycott movement would not have been so universal in Rangoon if there had not been a very widespread belief among the student community and possibly among their guardians also, that the constitution of the proposed University is the reverse of progressive. By adopting Mr. Dubern's advice they would be putting the cart before the horse. The Burmans, like Indians, know full well how slowly the wheels of the machinery devised by the bureaucracy move and how indifferent the latter is to public opinion. So, for the Burmese public to accept an admittedly defective machinery and go on hoping that occasion would be taken in the near future to repair the same would be like preparing themselves for bitter disappointment and discontent ere long. The Government of Burma would have been well advised if they had ascertained genuine public opinion on the constitution of the University, but if they had done so they would have proved false to their own creed of absolutism. They flouted public opinion and they are reaping the harvest of their blunder. Even now it is not too late to mend the University constitution on progressive lines, even as the Aligarh University constitution was radically modified in deference to Muslim sentiment and opinion. It must be a rude shock to a "strong man" and self-complacent ruler like Sir R. Craddock to have to pay heed to public clamour, but he would be rendering the situation worse by persisting in his obstinate refusal to listen to the complaints of the students.

Beamania.

Here are a few gems the like of which will be found scattered profusely in an article contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette" by that eccentric ex-Judge of Bombay, Sir F. C. O. Beaman:

"From Lord Ripon to Lord Morley and Mr. Montagu, the course of well intentioned but uninformed Reform presents the same salient features. The result is.....an India seething with blind, unreasoning disaffection, a prey to every unscrupulous agent of sedition, terrorism, inflamed racial passion, an India, being deliberately driven headlong towards a goal, nominally of self-government, in reality of no-government and mere chaos."

"If, before the Morley reform fatally impaired it, we had recognised and stood firm upon the only sound principle and logical justification of our rule and authority in India i.e., that, in the last and truest interests of the vast majority of Indian peoples we had undertaken to rule, the Executive Government must be exclusively British, we should have avoided most, if not all our present difficulties."

"There is no Indian nation. Historically, there never has been; humanly speaking there never will be. India is a geographical, not a national expression."

"There is no general Indian loyalty in the ordinary sense. There has long been contented acquiescence, but it has disappeared. We have no right to expect 'loyalty'. The much talked of 'loyalty' of India during the war hardly touched the masses; it was confined to the chivalry of India, the Ruling Princes, the fighting men. It was conspicuously absent in the politicians and agitators."

"There is no word in all the Indian languages for 'India' in any national or political sense, because the discordant and usually hostile peoples of the continent have never had a glimmering of any such idea."

"The moderates and the extremists differ only in courage and candour; not in principle. Their common ground is 'dislike of being governed, and hatred of the white domination.' This is quite natural, but let it be clearly understood: Its logical conclusion is separation and the overthrow of British rule."

The retired Judge's pretensions to political thinking are well known to Bombayites and the value to be attached to his views on this subject is on a par with that which is to be set upon his vapourings upon religious topics. His writings are entertaining—from the literary point of view—and no more. One might liken his lucubrations to those of "G. B. S." but we should be doing grave injustice to the Irishman, whose humanity has not yet been completely smothered under the cast-iron cloak of blatant and soulless "Imperialism." That a conscientious servant of the State, who dispensed justice without political bias, should in his old age forget the salt he has eaten and is still eating and indulge in the pastime of insulting Indians as a race, is a sad commentary indeed, on the blighting character of the Bureaucratic atmosphere which Europeans in India, official and non-official, are compelled to breathe.

A Useful Institution.

The Gokhale Education Society's New English School, the 8th annual report of which we published the other day, has been, under the able guidance of its President, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, showing a record of work which other older institutions of its kind might well envy. In the small span of less than a decade, the institution has proved its usefulness to the community, which has been crying aloud for more and more schools. "The school was a living social centre, where boys organised and executed work under able and watchful guidance. They had a Parliament which had organised the Boys' Co-operative Stores, a school magazine, a scout patrol and a good Library containing different sets of standard works with a reading room." But—there is always a big "But" to be mentioned in institutions of this kind—financially its position is bad. It has to meet a monthly average deficit of Rs. 52. The position is made still worse by the order of the High Court directing the authorities to vacate the school premises by the beginning of next year. Unless the public of Bombay comes to the rescue of the institution, by contributing generously to its building fund, the school will be without a roof over its head—and there are no shady trees in Bombay to accommodate some one thousand boys as of yore!

BOMB TRAGEDY AT BUKHAREST.

A BISHOP KILLED AND MINISTER WOUNDED.

PRESIDENT OF SENATE SLIGHTLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, Dec. 13
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Dec 13.

Bukharest:—It appears that a bomb exploded near the Minister of Justice, who was seriously injured and is not expected to live. One Bishop was killed and two were wounded. Three persons were mortally injured. The President of the Senate was slightly injured. It is believed that the outrage was perpetrated by an anarchist acting on his own.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN ARMS.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 13.

Berlin.—A German Note to the Inter-allied military Control Commission points out that the completion of the surrender of arms by self-defence organisations does not apply to Bavaria and East Prussia. The former is still completely under the influence of the Soviet regime established in 1919 and self-defence organisations cannot be disarmed as long as they are confronted with the possibility of being defenceless against revolutionaries equipped with modern weapons, while East Prussians are suffering from warlike acts in the neighbourhood of their frontiers and the entry of portions of the Russian and Polish armies and must be able to supplement the inadequate forces of the State.

INFORMATION OF OVERSEAS STATES.

SCHEME FOR VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Dec. 13.

The Government is initiating a scheme to establish voluntary agencies throughout the country to supply information concerning the Overseas States. Col. Amery is actively promoting the scheme.

MARTIAL LAW IN LIMITED AREA.

DECLARATION IN FOUR COUNTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Dec. 13.

It is announced that martial law will be at first applied in a limited area in South-west Ireland, where lawlessness is most prevalent, but that area will be extended without hesitation if the developments require it. The counties in which it is to be proclaimed are Cork, Tipperary, Kerry and Limerick.

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING CONTEST.

BRITISH CHAMPION KNOCKED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
LATER.

In his fight with Moran, Beckett did well in the first round getting home rights to jaw and ribs and one or two left hooks. Moran replied with right to body, but later missed with the right and took left hook to jaw. The exchanges in the second round were for some time fairly even. Moran was warned for holding. Then in some infighting Moran knocked Beckett out with a terrific right upper-cut to point.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

ATTITUDE OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Dec. 13.

The Railway Companies' Association has issued a statement rejecting practically all Governments' proposals for the future management of railways. The Association adds that it will strenuously oppose any suggestion for appointment of workers elected by the workers as members of the Boards of Directors.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO DINE WITH LABOUR PARTY IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Dec. 13.

The "Daily News" understands that the Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation to dine with the Labour Party at the House of Commons.

PREMIER ON IRISH SITUATION.

THE PROPOSAL FOR TRUCE.

GOVT. DETERMINED TO BREAK-UP TERRORISTS.

THREAT OF MARTIAL LAW.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Irish situation. He referred to the recent resolution of the Sinn Fein County Council of Galway, requesting the British Government to appoint three delegates to negotiate truce and the preliminary terms of peace. Mr. Lloyd George and the Government had decided to give a safe-conduct to Sinn Fein members of the House of Commons for purposes of such a meeting, but excluding the members involved in the commission of serious crime. Simultaneously the Government had decided to do its utmost to break up the terrorists. The last two terrible incidents had convinced the Government that stronger action was necessary and martial law would be proclaimed in certain areas in which surrender of arms and uniforms would be demanded by a certain date and unauthorised persons found in possession of arms or wearing uniforms after that would be treated as rebels and be liable to the death penalty at a court martial.

MAJORITY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Mr. Lloyd George said that Government was convinced that the majority of the Irish people were anxious for peace. Government was also anxious for real peace on the basis of unbroken unity of the United Kingdom. (Cheers). On the other hand, the section controlling the organisation of murder and outrage were not yet, ready for real peace. All their communications were conceived in the spirit of an independent belligerent to a Power with whom they were at war and to whom they were in a position to dictate. Consequently, the Government felt it had no option but to continue and intensify the campaign against the small, highly organised and desperate minority who were using murder and outrage in order to attain the impossible which could not bring peace to either Ireland or Britain. (Cheers.).

SINN FEIN REPUDIATION.

The policy of the Government was on the one hand repression of crime and on the other hand the preparation of the way towards a better understanding between the two peoples. The Premier, referred to the Rev. Father O'Flannagan's telegram and pointed out that the Rev. Father O'Flannagan's action had been repudiated by the murder organisation. Nevertheless, the Government had replied, saying that it was prepared to offer facilities for complete discussion of the whole situation by duly elected representatives of the constituencies in any part of Ireland, on the fundamental conditions laid down by the Government, to which political peace must conform and that the Government would be glad to learn that the party the Rev. Father O'Flannagan represented, was prepared to accept them.

INSURGENTS TO BE TREATED AS REBELS.

Referring to the decision to proclaim martial law in certain areas, the Premier said that the insurgent forces by strong action which had been taken, had been compelled to take to the hills from which they attacked the police and intimidated the people, who were tired of terrorism and it was necessary that they should be captured and broken up. They would be given time to surrender their arms and uniforms either to the officials of the Crown or to parish priests, provided that the latter handed over the arms surrendered. the insurgents did not surrender them within the specified time, they would be treated as rebels and be liable to the death penalty. The same penalty could be applied to those wearing the uniform of his Majesty's forces and those aiding or harbouring rebels. The Premier regretted the necessity for martial law, but said that Government was determined to make the authority of law and the Empire paramount and at the same time to convince Ireland that the British House of Commons and the British nation were willing to parley with the people of Ireland with a view to establishing peace, goodwill and friendship. (Cheers.).

ANGLO-IRISH PEACE.

MR. A HENDERSON CONVINCED OF ITS POSSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 13.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Hough Green, said his visit to Ireland had convinced him of the possibility of Anglo-Irish peace. He appealed to the Government to negotiate an armistice. If this were arranged, he had assurances that the influence of the Catholic Hierarchy and the Irish Labour leaders would be used to prevent lawlessness and violence, while negotiations between the representatives of British Government and the Irish leaders were proceeding.

AN ORDER AGAINST LAW!

WITHDRAWN BY MAGISTRATE.

MHOW SEVA SAMITI'S UNIFORM.

The Vice-President, Seva Samiti, Mhow, writes to us:—

On the 14th October 1920, The Contonment Magistrate, Mhow; issued a written order to the local Seva Samiti and Muslim Anjuman prohibiting their members from wearing anything in the nature of uniform from that date.

However, on the 3rd December, 1920, he called certain members of both bodies, and told them verbally that he had realised that his order was against law, and, therefore, he had withdrawn it and that the members of these societies could use their uniform as before.

The Secretaries of the above societies have applied for a formal written order.

MR. CURTIS ON ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

POLICY OF INSULT EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 13.

In a letter to "The Times", Mr. Lionel Curtis states that Sir Michael O'Dwyer admits that he has not read Mr. Curtis' book, from which Mr. Curtis quotes to show that he emphasised that conduct insulting to Indians was not typical of Englishmen in India, but that he feared that hundreds of Englishmen considered it their duty to insult Indians whenever an occasion arose. This view was first of all given him by a senior officer in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's service and was endorsed by every other officer with whom Mr. Curtis discussed the matter.

REVOLUTIONARIES AT SEBASTOPOL.

MURDERS BY ORDER OF EXTRA-ORDINARY COMMISSION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Dec. 13.

Constantinople.—The Provisional Revolutionary Committee at Sebastopol has published the first lists of civilians and soldiers shot by the order of the Extraordinary Commission since November 28th. The lists contain nearly three thousand names, of which four hundred are those of women.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECRUITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The following three recruits have been appointed to fill vacancies on the Geological Survey of India:—(1) E. L. G. Clegg, B.Sc. (Honours), Manchester, who was on active service from Jrly 1915 to December 1919 and mentioned in despatches, and was a Captain in Northumberland Fusiliers, (2) Henry Crookshank, B.A., Dublin University, 1919 B.A.I. 1920, on active service from September 1914 to March 1919, Captain, Royal Engineers, and (3) C. W. Tey chenne, Associate of Royal School of Mines, with diploma of Imperial College of Science and Technology, on active service from October 1914 to January 1st 1919, Captain, Royal Engineers, awarded Military Cross January 1st, 1917, and mentioned in Despatches.

MR. BEN SPOOR'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Dec. 12.

Mr. Ben C. Spoor left Bombay for Surat this morning for attending the Electors' Conference to be held there to-day. The party included besides Mr. Spoor, Mr. V. J. Patel, President-Designate of the Elector's Conference, Mr. S. R. Bomanji. Mr. Khatri, Secretary Khilafat Committee, and Messrs. Joshi and Jamnadas Mehta.

After the Electors' Conference at Surat, Mr. Patel will take Mr. Spoor to the following places in Gujerat:—Broach, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Katlal, Godhra and Dohad returning to Bombay about the 18th inst.

SWARAJYA: GOAL OF CONGRESS,

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Dec. 8.

Speaking at a public meeting, called to elect delegates for the Nagpur Congress, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram urged that Swarajya should be the goal of the Congress, since Dominion status did not include control over the Foreign policy. The Government of India spent 6½ ans. out of a rupee on the Military last year and less than half anna on Education, and not even a pie on Sanitation. If the Military expenditure could be cut down, there would be tremendous progress in education, and lakhs of lives could be saved by vastly more expenditure on Sanitation. He held that there could be no real control over, Military finance, unless the Indian people controlled their Foreign policy. As a goal for the nation, Dominion status fell short of the requirements. Doctor Choithram following, said while agreeing that nothing short of Swarajya could satisfy India, he doubted the wisdom of creating further splits in the country at the present time and felt that a year or two hence the Congress creed could be changed with practical unanimity.

"RANGOON MAIL" CASE

TRIAL OF ITS EDITOR.

ALLEGED CREATION OF RACIAL ANIMOSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

Hearing of the case in which the Editor of the "Rangoon Mail," Mr. Chandra and the Printer and Publisher stand charged under Section 153(A) resumed on Friday, before Mr. Pattle, District Magistrate. Corridors on both sides of the court were crowded. Messrs. Cowasjee and Banerji defended the accused while Mr. Higginbotham, conducted the prosecution.

ATTACK ON WHITE RACES.

In the course of his address to court, Mr. Higinbotham said the accused had gone through the custom of the world and collected muck. They had published, he did not know whether occurrences mentioned in the articles were true, and even if they were true they might have been the work of a few. If the atrocities were committed, as alleged, in Fiji and other parts of the world, individuals concerned must have been shot or court-martialled. The object of these articles was of course to show that the British were an atrocious race, and there was nothing too bad for them. The articles did not blame the people concerned but the whole race. Head-lines which were flamboyant ones showed the skill of the printer. He must have known the articles as the head-lines were out of the ordinary. He did not think there were, in the issue in question, any types as large as those heading articles complained of, and the printer must have had to overhaul his types to get those head lines. Counsel submitted that these articles must naturally and inevitably promote hatred between the White and the Coloured subjects of His Majesty in Burma. The articles constituted a sustained attack on White races and none of the articles had a single good word to say about the White race.

A POLITICAL PAPER.

After explaining the criminal liability of the accused the counsel said, that the "Rangoon Mail" was a political paper, run on political lines. The times they were living in were highly political and everyone interested in politics must have read these articles. Anything that touches politics was read, and undoubtedly read by every one, otherwise they would not be published.

Mr. Nangle, Commissioner of Police, on being cross-examined by Mr. Cowasjee said, he had known the "Rangoon Mail" over a year. He knew that it had been in existence for some time. He took charge in July 1919 and prior to that he was in the district. He considered it a political paper and he had followed the policy of the paper. It had supported the cause of Government by the people. He read it every week, namely twice a week and as far as he knew this was the first prosecution against the paper. The articles were, in his opinion, all pretty equal in offensiveness. It never struck him that "Black Man's Burden" was the title of a book. He now saw it was so and it was said to be published by the National Labour Press, Manchester. He could have no objection to an honest review of such a book. He would allow a man to express his opinion freely on a book and to reproduce criticisms from other publications on the book but it did not strike him that the editor was expressing the view of the "Asian Review." The witness thought the Editor was expressing his own opinion. He did not even now gather that the editor was merely copying something. His inference was that he was cribbing or paraphrasing something he had read somewhere else. Witness had never read the "Asian Review," but the article he was referring to appeared to be a copy from that in the "Asian Review."

FOSTER A SPIRIT OF HATRED.

The second article about the Colour Problem, read with others, had the cumulative effect of causing Coloured races to hate the White. The review part of the article was objectionable. It had a tendency to foster a spirit of hatred between the Coloured and the White peoples. Witness was no judge of style and it did not strike him it was a reproduction of an article which had already been published. He had heard of the "Manchester Guardian." There were not any Coloured people in Manchester worth speaking of to be affected. He would still have made the article the basis of a charge if he had known it had been in the "Manchester Guardian." As far as he knew the "Manchester Guardian" had not been prohibited from circulation in Burma. He could not remember it striking him that this was a copy from the "Manchester Guardian." He did pay much attention to the words in the "Manchester Guardian." The article was a review of the book called "World Supremacy." He did not know if it was what the "Manchester Guardian" said about it. He was not in a position to deny it.

The third article purported to be an account of an interview with Mrs. A. N. Singh. He did not know if what she was said to have said was untrue. He did not try to find out if a similar interview had been published by Indian papers.

As it was it was likely to raise very doubtful issues, to cause people to hate the race guilty of such atrocities. If they were true it might have the effect of bringing to the notice of the authorities, the grievances of Indians in Fiji. It would give information of their countrymen in Fiji. Witness did not read the "Bombay Chronicle." (Copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" was put in and the third article appeared to be a copy of one in the 'Bombay Chronicle.') He suggested that lady might easily have been deceived. He should judge it was exaggerated neither was heading in his opinion appropriate. He did not try and

(Continued on next Page.)

OUR DELHI LETTER.

RECKLESS EXPENDITURE OF MONEY.

SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

From Our Correspondent.

DELHI. Dec. 7.

The chill blast is whistling against the doors, a dusty storm is raging all around while a whirl-wind is in process of taking its turn, and my pen quivers and refuses to move along. This is the situation of the weather in Delhi to-day, as it has been for the last few days, and who knows what turn it may not take? Whatever might have been the reasonableness of the decision of the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, (historical association, remoteness from a provincial Government or even economy) one thing is now fairly certain. The eccentricities of a treacherous whether were not in the least taken into account either by the Government of India or by His Majesty's Government when they arrived at that momentous decision nine years ago. As it is, we poor mortals, in which expression I include even the tin-Gods of Simla, are eating our own dirt, and no wonder the percentage of mortality in the Imperial City is growing up every week like a snow-ball, largely, it is admitted due to "respiratory diseases". Unless the monsoon which is deluging Madras with vengeance favours us with a few showers, it would be well-nigh impossible to live in the capital of the Indian Empire in spite of the several attractions which try to hold us.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT.

The forthcoming visit of His Royal Hibhness the Duke of Connaught is perhaps the one nad only thing which is exercising the attention of the Government to-day. They are busily engaged in making the visit a complete success in spite of the ominous indications of the political barometer, and a small department commonly called the "Duke's Office" is working day in and day out to provide adequate and satisfactory arrangements for the guests. Whether efforts are commensurate with their expenditude of the Indian taxpayers' money, is more than one could prophesy, but if the size of a thing is in any way a factor in deciding the question, one would unhesitatingly point to the thousands of huge "Kutub-minors" which have been erected at every ten yards' distance on both the sides of the Alipore Road leading to the Kingsway station where the Duke is announced to arrive first before proceedig to Viceregal Lodge. These unarchitectural architectures which in some quarters have been euphemistically called, rightly or wrongly, the "grave-yard decorations" are standing monuments of the reckless manner in which the public money of this unhappy and unfortunate land is being spent. What possible explanation can be afforded by the Hon. the Finance Member for this utter disregard of Indian public feeling on this question, is a matter which must be left to the "reformed" legislative assembly. For the present, it is clear that these pillars of huge dimensions instead of decorating the city have made it ugly and are an eyesore to the people. It appears that the Duke of Connaught is not the only fortunate person to enjoy this peculiar feature of the Delhi landscape, but the Prince of Wales also whose visit has been "postponed" till the next year on grounds of "health"!! If this is so, then I should promptly advise the carriage-owners of Delhi to insure their life and that of their cars, so as to provide against the inevitable collisions.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, like so many of his predecessors, is fully utilising the last few months of his stay in this "land of regrets and rupees" by frequent visits to Indian states and their rulers. A visit to a British-ruled province means one thing and a visit to an Indian State quite another, and the latter is certainly to be preferred. And so the Viceroy who returned from Jodhpur and Bikaner will not stay here long. not even to witness and feel satisfied about the progress of arrangements for the Duke's visit, but proceed almost post-haste to Bharatpur and return about the 13th, fortunately to stay on till the Christmas when when however he will go to Gwalior on his self-imposed mission. The Maharajas on their part are not an ungrateful lot, and so some of them are returning, as it were, these "kind visits" and staying here at Viceregal Lodge as "guests of their Excellencies"!! The Maharaja of Bikaner is arriving tomorrow; but the Maharaja of Alwar who recently returned from England, has, like a "faithful ally and friend" of the British Government come here direct to confer with the Viceroy on many important matters, not the least important of them being the arrangements for the inauguration ceremony of the Chamber of Princes.

THE ESHER REPORT.

It looks like beating a dead horse to speak anything of the Esher Report; but that is still the main topic of discussion in military and political circles. Indian memory is apt to forget this erratic document in the heat of the Non-Cooperation movement, but the "Times" of London has been so much impressed with the helplessness of India that it has drawn our attention several times to this latest piece of injustice. Everywhere there is a desire to know whether the requirements of internal defence had been drawn up in consulation with the civil authorities, and whether the new auxiliary force had been counted in this connection. The statement in paragraph 5 of Sir Charles Munro's note of 13th November gives some very interesting information, but I am afraid a good deal has been omitted. Have we not got

(Continued on next page.)

"ARREST MR. GANDHI AND MR. LAJPAT RAI!"

NOTORIOUS M. P.'S DEMAND.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

The Gallery correspondent of "India" wrote in mail week:—

The watchdogs of Imperialism are yapping for the blood of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. R. Gwynne, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, and Colonel Yate have all been barking at the heels of Mr. Montagu because he has not ordered the arrest of the leader of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Mr. Montagu's attitude has been: "I leave these things to the Indian Government. I don't interfere." But one remark he made was significant. "The only proceedings taken against Mr. Gandhi at present," he said (he repeated the last two words with slow emphasis), "*at present*—are to confine his activities within the limits of the Seditious Meetings Act."

Mr. Lajput Rai's blood was desired, too. Mr. Gwynne wanted to know whether criminal proceedings could not be taken against him for his activities in America during the war. "Entirely a matter for the Government of India," said Mr. Montagu, with a fine show of democratic principle, and quite as though the Indian Government had some representative authority!

THE NEW VICEROY.

Immense interest is being taken by M.Ps. of the old type as to who will be the New Viceroy. In the Lobby one constantly hears the rival claims discussed. The point of view of the average Member seems to be that it is simply a dazzling Society post, of almost regal pomp and power. There is woefully lacking any sense of the momentous issues which the Viceroy will have to face. I am sorry for the man selected. Choose whom the Government will, the fact is that he must fail unless he entirely departs from the policy of his sponsors.

Mr. Bonar Law hopes to announce the appointment shortly. "How many Cabinet Ministers have been offered the post?" asked Capt. Terrell, unkindly *That*, needless to say, Mr. Law would not give away.

ARAB CASUALTIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Some illuminating facts were extracted from Mr. Winston Churchill about the Mesopotamian expedition. It costs 2½ millions a month, and since July 1 "casualties to Arab insurgents" have numbered 8,200, the killed and wounded being in the proportion of one to three. Mr. Churchill sees no hope of "any immediate cessation" of hostilities. And the British Government still maintains that its object in going to Mesopotamia is to give the Arabs self-government!

BRITISH RULE CHALLENGED IN BURMA AND EGYPT.

India, Ceylon—and now Burma: the representative assembly of each has adopted the attitude of Non-Cooperation. In reply to Mr. T. Griffiths, Mr. Montagu admitted that he had received a resolution from the Annual Conference of Burmese Associations calling upon the people to boycott the elections to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly "as a protest against the delay in granting constitutional reform to Burma." It will soon be difficult to find a non-Anglo-Saxon part of the British Empire which is co-operating in British rule!

The Government is attempting to deny that there has been any breakdown in the negotiations between Lord Milner and the Egyptian delegation owing to the refusal of the Cabinet to accept the proposal for the termination of the British Protectorate. The report of the Milner Mission, Mr. Bonar Law assured the House, has not even been received by the Cabinet yet! But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the Egyptian Delegation has packed up and left London because of the attitude of the Government. What useful purpose does Mr. Law imagine this equivocation to serve?

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

Two further points deserve notice. First, Mr. Montagu announces that Sir Benjamin Robertson has recently visited the Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate and that his report upon the position of Indians there is being considered by the Colonial and Indian Offices. Second, Mr. Montagu informed Colonel Yate that the Indian Government has "advised against" the adoption of a rule "at present" requiring from each candidate in the Council elections a deposit to be forfeited if a prescribed number of votes were not secured. Mr. Montagu is wise. It is likely, owing to the boycott of the elections, that in many constituencies no candidate would obtain the "prescribed number" of votes!

ELECTIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan have been elected to the Council of State from the Punjab non-Mahomedan and East Punjab Mahomedan constituencies respectively.

Lala Harkishen Lal has been elected to the Punjab Legislative Council from industries constituencies.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 12.

A western disturbance is approaching North-Western Frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

The Western disturbance has not yet crossed the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

"THE CRISIS IN INDIA."

ITS DIAGNOSIS IN LONDON.

NON-COOPERATION ANALYSED.

MASTERLY SPEECHES BY MRS. NAIDU AND MR. HORNIMAN.

A very successful meeting was held at the Caxton Hall on Saturday evening, November 20, under the auspices of the London Indian Association. Mr. K. P. Misra, the President of the Association was in the Chair, and was supported by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Vice-Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. B. Dube, Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, and Mr. Syud Hossain. There was a large attendance, the hall being full to the doors, and the proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, described the objects and constitution of the London Indian Association and urged all Indians in London to join it. They were met there to hear addresses on "The Crisis in India" from their leaders and he had much pleasure in calling upon Mrs. Naidu to open the discussion.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu recalled a period seven years ago in that very hall when she helped to found the London Indian Association. At that period there was no crisis in India more acute or more anxious or more intense than a deputation of the National Congress being sent to England to ask for the most moderate rights and legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. At that meeting seven years ago, Gokhale delivered his message to young India. But it was not her business now in these days merely to emphasise that message, but to interpret it in terms far wider than he ever dreamed would be possible in the history of Indian endeavours to win freedom. Seven years ago India thought the was taking a very bold step in sending a deputation to wait on the then Secretary of State, Lord Crewe, asking for something that seemed so childish as to be incredible measured in the light of their present indignation, their present demands, their present determination and their certain destiny.

"We are here to-night," she went on, "to speak of the present crisis, but every crisis has a history. Every crisis is a climax of certain sorrows and of causes that lead to that crisis. I need not take you back even five years for an adequate understanding of the crisis in India to-day. In 1913 our National Congress representing the highest conscience of the people demanded merely a modified form of self-government. To-day the people of India are asking not only self-government in the Empire like the white Colonies enjoy but an absolute independence, self-determination—(loud applause),—the right to choose our mode of living, the right to form our own alliances, the right to wage war, fulfilling our destiny as friends or enemies of any given Power in the modern world. (Applause.) That is the position to-day. The time has gone by for mere rhetoric. Seven years ago we stood up and made speeches of brilliant rhetoric and the Government in Westminster did not blink an eyelash. To-day we have to appear with the far-reaching responsibility of every word we utter being realised by a fully awakened and resolute nation in India. What has led up to this crisis? What has been the process that Empire confers. That, in essence, is the crisis in self-government? There has been repression upon repression, violation upon violation, of every pledge given to a subject people, and of every birthright. We gave—whether willingly or whether by force, no matter—but we gave magnificently to that contribution that every unit of the Empire made for the sake of the safety, the prestige, the prosperity, and yes the very existence of the British Empire. Only a few days ago, we witnessed the great symbol of a nation's honour in the recognition of that Unknown Warrior who stood as the embodied ideal of a nation's honour, a nation's heroism, a nation's sacrifice. They honoured the spirit of England in honouring that body, the remains of a dead unclaimed, lonely unit of the war. But in vain would that symbol have received honour, in vain would that unclaimed unit, that embodied sacrifice have received recognition if the price of all love and thought, and pleasure and happiness and fame and all thoughts that men hold dear, and if the price of England's safety and freedom is to be intensified slavery of every subject Asiatic people. The wreaths on the Cenotaph were a recognition of the freedom and birthright of every nation for which this Unknown Warrior died, but in India there is no freedom to-day. The reward of all those thousands of lives is repression of speech, of action, and the suggestion that every citizen who was good enough to die for the Empire was not good enough to live in the freedom that that Empire confers. That, in essence, is the crisis in India to-day."

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said that last year they saw the passing af the Bill of Reform for India, which raised the Indian people to the height of the lowliest British miner in Yorkshire. If they had given that ten years ago the Indian people would have upheld it as one of the most magnificent epochs in the history of their national development. But whenever Britain conferred anything upon her subject peoples she conferred it many years too late to be welcome or useful. And this Bill of Reform gave in such a grudging, tardy fashion the mere permission to be trained in the ways of responsibility. It came to them too late in view of the violation of the pledges made by the Government in the hour of its own crisis. Mr. Montagu urged them to forget the past. Why, he asked, should the living hold comradeship with the sorrows of the dead?

"Mussulman and Hindu," she went on, "are together in this. Both have the common heritage of slavery to-day and both have the common hope of freedom to-morrow. How troubles for me has been my struggle against the forces of bureaucracy over the matter of the Punjab. What did it matter that a few women of the Punjab were martyred and a few children were killed—(Shame)— by martial law? What did it matter? Life is cheap in India. Do they not die by millions when there is influenza or cholera? There must be sacrifice for the preservation of the Imperial prestige. My answer to that is that to forget is the very confession of a country's cowardice and slavery. Does beaten Germany forget? It is for the victorious England, for the victorious Allies to forget, and then forgiveness is a purifying message. When England forgets willingly that indemnity she demands of Germany, I will lead a crusade against those who demand reparation for the murdered people of the Punjab. Our aspirations and ideals in India does not mean a campaign of hate. There may be sporadic disturbances here, spasmodic enthusiasm there. I am not concerned with the details to-day. Some are foolish, some are wise. I am concerned with the great ideal and what it will mean if you are brave enough. It means the most intensive development of a nation's resources and energies. It means if you are loyal, if you are brave, if you are willing to sacrifice in deed and not merely on the platform, it means our own education, our legal arbitration, it means the revival of industry, the conserving of our own fiscal possibilities, it means the united demand of a nation for the right to live or die according to its own choice."

Concluding, Mrs. Naidu said that shortly she would return to India in the very thick of the struggle, and her message to them was that the ideal could not be destroyed. No matter how weakly it might be presented, the truth will out. No matter how disloyal you and I may be—shame to us—India cannot remain in her slavery. In spite of martial law, in spite of every repression and every tyranny, India will reach that goal of self-realisation for which you and I have agonised to-day with our prayers, our hopes, our suffering, and I trust our sacrifice. (Loud applause).

Mr. J. M. Parikh spoke next.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was received with loud applause, said he endorsed whole-heartedly what Mrs. Naidu had said, dealing with what should be the goal of future Indian agitation. He himself had for many years been a believer in what they used to call self-government within the Empire, but he also had been brought to the conclusion that there could be no future for the patriotic Indian without the fulest self-determination, or to use the words of Mrs. Naidu, the absolute independence of India as a free self-respecting nation among the other nations of the world. As an Englishman, he hoped that when that time came England might have so far expiated her sins that India might consider it worth while to enter into an alliance with Great Britain, and continue or become part of the Federation of Nations, which might or might not be called the British Empire. He was convinced that until by intense unity they achieved their absolute independence there could be no self-respect for themselves or their country. He was convinced that no other path would they find that would attain for them the position which he had described. Since Gokhale made his utterances great changes had occurred and changes had also come over the minds of many Englishmen in regard to what they called the British Empire. He knew ten years ago that what he believed would have constituted him an Imperialist. He believed in the British Empire and worked for it. Events had been such in the last few year that he stood there as an Englishman full of horror, full of indignation, and full shame, at the things which had been happening under the aegis of the British Empire in India, Ireland, Egypt and other parts of the world during the past few years. The National Congress, in its session at Calcutta only two months ago, took a decision that no Indian could rejoice in more than he did. They had heard a lot about the Non-Co-operation programme, and they would be told that people were coming forward to stand for the Council, and that so far from their schools not being boycotted parents were determined not to withdraw their children from Government institutions. All that might be true up to the present. It might continue to be true. It might be years before the policy of Non-Co-operation came to its full fruition. But once the germ of the idea was in the minds of the masses of the people, as he believed it was, he knew nothing could stop this great movement from continuing, progressing, and ultimately leading the people of India to the goal of their independence. When he was asked for certain people what would happen to India if Great Britain withdrew the protection and assistance which the British Empire had given so altruistically in the past—(laughter)—he replied: "If I were an Indian and anyone put that question to me I should say I don't care hang, I don't think about that at the present moment. I think of the humiliatio and suffering imposed upon me by the present system. I would rather go down as an Indian in the vortex of anarchy than continue—(loud cheers)—living the slave-like existence I enjoy at the present, and have my children born into the world to suffer it also. (Loud applause).

Mr. B. Dube spoke next. (A full report of his speech will appear in our next issue.)

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY.

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway said that, by coincidence, simultaneously with the decision of the Indian National Congress to take the momentous step forward involved in the Non-Co-operation policy, changes had taken place in the organisation of the British Committee, which it was hoped would enable it more effectively to represent the Congress in this country. The object of the British Committee was twofold: to assist the Nationalist movement in India, and to enlighten the British public about the Indian situation. Whilst the Nationalist movement educated and organised the people in India to challenge British tyranny there, the British Committee sought to educate the British public to a realisation of the character of that tyranny, so that they might be encouraged to overthrow the Government responsible for it. (Applause).

Mr. Brockway outlined the work of the Committee in its five different departments—Press publicity, Parliamentary publicity, Platform and Conference propaganda, Literature, and "India"—and urged Indians in London to look upon the work as theirs and upon "India" as their organ. He advised them, however, not to look to the British people or the British Parliament for the realisation of their freedom. No external or dominating authority could give freedom to those who were subject: the subjects must win freedom for themselves—(Applause)—otherwise liberty might be present in name, but it was absent in reality. The true significance of the Non-Cooperation movement lay in the fact that it was an assertion by the Indian people that they were mentally and spiritually free. "You may attempt to impose your rule upon us by force," the Indians were beginning to say, "but you cannot compel us to acquiesce in it by participation or co-operation in it. We do not recognise your authority, we challenge it, and by on deed of ours shall we acknowledge it. Even if you have the power to imprison us physically, our minds and spirits are free, self-reliant and unconquerable." (Applause.) If the Indian people were united and persistent in that attitude, no power on earth could prevent them gaining their independence.

But whilst political and economic freedom could only be won by the Indian people, Mr. Brockway proceeded, they must remember that when that freedom was gained the Indians would not be able to live unto themselves; they would have to live in a world containing Englishmen, and peoples of other races. Nationalism was a great thing, but Internationalism was greater. (Applause.) Freedom was abused unless it were used for service, the individual serving the nation, the nation serving humanity; and the true glory of India would be revealed when she was not only free, but when she used her freedom to make her own special contribution to the progress of mankind. It was to that time they must look forward, and the permanent value of the work of the British Committee was to be found in its influence in creating a body of British people, who, because they had identified themselves with India in its time of tribulation, would have the confidence of India in its day of triumph, and would serve as a link with them in helping to establish an International of free and equal nations. (Applause.)

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain said the crisis in India was not only a political crisis in the ordinary sense, but a spiritual crisis of the first magnitude. The great movement of Non-Co-operation represented a moral revolt even more than a political protest; it marked the awakening of Indians, not merely of the educated classes, but the masses as well, to their plight under British rule, and he welcomed the awakening as the first essential step towards ultimate national deliverance. (Cheers.) Touching upon the factors that had been responsible for driving the people of India to adopt the policy of Non Co-operation, Mr. Hossain said that anyone who honestly examined the causes and went into the recent record of British Imperialism in that country, would realise that there was, and is, absolutely no alternative to Non-Co-operation. Had the people of India done less they would have earned, and earned deservedly, the contempt of the whole world. (Cheers.) The factors, the speaker proceeded, were two-fold. There was the O'Dwyerian orgy of oppression in the Punjab which found its culmination in the unparallelled inhumanity of the Amritsar episode. That unforgettable event established once for all that unlike the other civilised communities of the world Indians had no constitutional existence at all. That would be a justifiable inference from the fact that it was possible for such a tragedy as that of Amritsar to be enacted at all, but it found overwhelming and incontrovertible confirmation from the sequel which was that an unspeakable crime had been condoned.—(Cries of "Shame!") The hero of Amritsar had been voted £25,000 by his enlightened compatriots for cementing the bonds of Empire in the blood of the martyrs of Amritsar—unarmed and defenceless men, women and children—while the minor malefactors had been let off with expressions of regret and similar meaningless mockery of just condemnation and punishment. ("Shame!") Co-operation, said the speaker, with such rulers and with such professors of imperial partnership was an act of degradation and treachery of which, fortunately, even Indians were not capable. (Cheers.) It was merely farcical to talk of so called constitutional reforms when the people had no constitutional existence whatsoever, when it was armed force on the one side and disarmed helplessness on the other. (Cheers.)

The second factor which had brought about Non-Co-operation, Mr. Hossain proceeded, was no less significant and illustrative of the true condition of the Indian people in their relation to the Imperial Government, and that was the Khilafat question. Had the people of India been in enjoyment of constitutional government in any measure or in any sense of the term, no Government would have dared to ignore and flout the profoundly cherished religious sentiment of a community of 75 millions. But the Imperial Government had not merely done that, but had deliberately violated its own most categorical and solemn pledges to the Indian people, on the strength of which it had secured their allegiance and their sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives in an hour of grave peril to the Empire. ("Shame!") Mr. Hossain said he was prepared to take the audience clause by clause through the Turkish Treaty and point out the palpable violations of their own earlier pledges of which Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues had been guilty. Relations between India and Great Britain which made this sort of thing possible were not worth maintaining. (Cheers.) They must be mended or ended—(Cheers)—and the speaker felt that as Non-Co-operation constituted the only instrument with which that result would be achieved, it should be wholeheartedly and steadfastly followed to the end. (Applause.)—"India."

LAHORE, PROCLAIMED AREA.

APPLICATION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A "Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary" notifies:—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to cancel with effect from 14th December, 1920, the exemption granted under section 4 (3) of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1911, in respect of public meetings held within the municipality of Lahore.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN IN BENGALORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 13.

At a largely attended meeting of Indian Christians held in the Bourdillion Y. M. C. A. on Saturday the Rev. S. Parangoti presiding, Mr. J. R. Isaac, representative of Indian Christains in the Mysore Representative Assembly, speaking about Indian Christian representation said, the State was showing more consideration to Indian Christian interests in the State service. Government grant of lands for the housing of the members of the Community, and scholarships for students. Prof. K. K. Kuruvilla, speaking on what the "Indian Christian Association stands for", asked them to be actively organised and have their own initiative and leadership independent of outside control and guidance.

OUR DELHI LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

Machine Gun Units which were non-existent in pre-war days and are there not other formations which now add considerably to the cost of maintaining the Army as compared with the pre-war days? From what I hear there are a great number of appointments at Army Headquarters and elsewhere which could be abolished and I have also heard it mentioned that there is a good deal of over-centralisation. With the introduction of the Four Command system, some effort has been or will be presumably made towards decentralisation which should result in some reductions. Unless we get some information on these points, it is very difficult to criticise the Commander-in-Chief's note; and let us "wait and see" what Lord Rawlinson is going to do in order to assuage public feeling in this matter.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

Those who decry the Non-Cooperation movement and comfortably remark that it is the "most foolish of all foolish schemes" and that it will die on account of its "intrinsic inanity" should have witnessed the scenes of enthusiasm that were displayed at the provincial conference held under the very nose of the bureaucratic gang. Moulana Mahomed Ali as president spoke ex tempore in Urdu for over three hours and it was apparent he had not had his full say. He had so much to speak but so little time that he did not know where to begin and where to end. This was perhaps responsible for the slight inalignment which was noticed at many points of his oration; and here one might ask as to whether the time limit of 45 minutes proposed to be allowed to a Congress president would be at all sufficient to satisfy even one-tenth of his insatiable desire to review the problems of the whole year in their true perspective and give a correct lead to the nation. However this might be, the Moulana had some hard hits at the bureaucracy which must have been faithfully 'reported' to them by the ubiquitous and ever-watchful dog. Mr. Gandhi was disappointingly brief but he demanded action and not words; while Dr. Ansari after reminding the audience that it was not the unmitigated reign of assasination which terrified the English mind most, but the organisation of Sinn Fein courts and the implicit obedience of the Irish people to the verdict of their jury, advised the immediate organisations in India of Arbitration Courts and obedience to jury's verdict. Among the resolutions passed was one urging boycott of those candidates who stood for election to the Legislative Assembly.

The result of this resolution was seen today when the Returning Officer announced that a Mahomedan sweet-meat seller had been elected for the one seat on the Assembly, he having secured 250 votes out of about 300. There are many humorous incidents connected with the election of this hero of the hour that it would be well for me to relate in a subsequent issue.

"RANGOON MAIL" CASE.

(Continued from previous page.)

find out the status of the lady or her husband.

The next article purported to be no comment of the editor. (A copy of the "New Burma" was put in.) There was more in the "New Burma" article which was objectionable. Both were reproduced from the "Asian Review." They looked very similar. There was no suggestion in the article that the British Government had committed alleged atrocities. The statements in it may be true. In the last article "white" referred to were Americans but heading did not say so. Brutal lust of Whites was referred to in the text so were "lynching bees" so did the words "negroes burnt to death." A similar answer would apply, he thought to all the other articles. He had read a good many newspapers. In some of the rags at home there were head lines "Daily Mail" went in for them. "The Morning Post" has had not run for some years. It was more restrained in head lines. Bold headings were quite common and the idea was to indicate contents of the article. Treatment of the negroes by the Americans was a matter of interest, so would the alleged outrages in Egypt. (December first issue of the "Rangoon Gazette" was put in). This witness said contained an account of the alleged murder of the negroes called Hayti scandals. It was not reasonable for the editor to take these three articles out of the same number of the Asian Review. It was unusual in England to have headings at the tone of the "Brutal Lust of the Whites."

FURTHER HEARING.

Further hearing was resumed on Saturday morning. Foreman of the "Rangoon Mail" press examined said the articles complained of were cuttings. They were given to him by the editor. Proofs were read by the witness and finals given to the editor. Mr. Aiyer had nothing to do with the paper. Mr. Aiyer's work was to keep accounts and do the managing work only. Types for headings were only sketches by the witness. Mr. Vedamurti, late editor of the 'Rangoon Mail" was the next witness. He said he had twenty-five years' experience of journalism. He stated the paper was a political one. It was first to criticise the Craddock Scheme for Burma, as it was not in consonance with the declaration of August 1917. He had read the articles forming the basis of the charge against present editor. He only met Mr. Chandra that morning. He did not think there was any foundation for stating that these articles caused racial animosity between races in Burma.

Further hearing was adjourned at this stage till Friday 17th inst.

TRIAL OF AN EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

In the resumed hearing of the "Rangoon Mail" case the foreman compositor gave evidence as to his changing types for headings and other particulars.

Mr. Vedamurti, until a month ago Editor of the paper, testified to his having referred in the previous issues to some of the subjects dealt with in the articles complained of by prosecution. The colour question had come to the front since the Armistice and dealt with by responsible journals. The hearing was again adjourned to Friday next.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

MR. MARTIN RESIGNS PRINCIPALSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The Islamia College, Lahore, opened today, the First and Third Year classes only attending. Most of the Second and Fourth Year students have been temporarily admitted to other colleges to avoid a break in their studies. Mr. Martin has resigned principalship of the College, and has become Principal of the Islamia College, Peshawar. It is understood that the non-cooperators have joined the college on the understanding, that the question of disaffiliation will be reopened shortly before a meeting of the Council of Anjuman, who will take into consideration opinion of the Ulemas, and decide the question in accordance with the dictates of the Shariat.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 13.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Benares Hindu University Court was held on the 11th and 12th inst. under the Presidency of the Vice-Chancellor in the absence of Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor. The Maharaja of Benares was among the visitors on the opening day. Special interest was attached to the proceedings of the notice of the motion on Non-Cooperation calling on the University to forego Government grant and also to remove all Government control over the University.

The court after getting through the routine business of election for the years, considered the resolution of Mr. Bhagwandas on Non-Cooperation who moved it in a long speech in course of which he criticised adversely the working of the University and demanded the removal of Government control. There was an animated and exciting debate in which Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani took part, the former paying a glowing tribute to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and deprecating destructive criticisms and the latter supporting her.

The Vice-Chancellor repudiated the charges by facts and figures and acknowledged the substantial help received from the Government and numerous advantages derived from association with Government. He pointed out that the control of the Government of India was even less than that exercised by His Majesty's Government in England over some of the newly formed Universities in Britain on which the Hindu University had been modelled. He had no hesitation in saying that if any defects existed at all in working of the University it was due to themselves and not to association with Government.

The resolution was put to vote and defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Court then passed a vote of appreciation of the services of the Vice-Chancellor and the Counlil and in advancement of the cause of education.

The Court also passed another resolution requesting the Faculty of Theology not to impose any caste restriction in the matter of appointment of teachers of Hindu religion in the University and cancel its decision that only Brahmans should be employed as religious teachers.

It is understood that Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur who has been Vice-Chancellor of the newly formed Lucknow University has resigned his office of Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University and Principal Dhruva succeeds him.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETINGS.

CREATION OF CENTRAL HEALTH DEPT.

From Our Correspondent.

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The joint Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department in a circular letter addressed to all members of the Council of State says:—

I am directed to inform you that the principal provisions of part two of the Government of India Act 1919, relating to the Government of India were brought into operation with effect from the 1st December, 1920 and the first session of the Council of State will probably commence at Delhi on Thursday, the 3rd February, 1921. But it would be to the mutual advantage of all concerned if the hon. members could find it convenient to arrive at Delhi if possible by Tuesday, the 1st February. In order to give the hon. members some idea of the duration of the first session it may also be stated provisionally that the session will probably be prorogued on or about Wednesday, the 30th March, 1921. It must be understood that the latter date is not final and the actual date must depend on factors which are not yet known.

In regard to the dates for the business of the session there will, after the preliminary meeting for the purpose of swearing in of members on the 3rd February, be further business and meetings during February as follows:—Saturday, 5th February—ballot for bills and resolutions; Wednesday 9th, inauguration by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught; Monday 14th, Council meeting; Wednesday 16th, Council meeting (non-official business); Monday 21st, Council meeting; Wednesday 23rd, Council meeting (non-official business); Monday 28th Council meetings.

It is understood that Secretary of State sanction has been received to proposal of the Government of India for creation of an Imperial Board of Health to be known as the Central Health Board for strengthening the central organisation, for combating epidemic diseases in India.

It may be remembered that in March 1919 Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma moved a resolution in the Imperial legislative Council urging increased budget allotment for 1919-20 for equipment and improvement of the Health Department. As a result of this Government of India granted five lakhs of rupees to form a nucleus of a public health fund for purpose of creating an organisation to investigate into and control epidemic diseases. Subsequently a conference of medical experts was called in Simla which sat in May 1919 and their report was thoroughly considered by Governments of India in all its aspects. Principal recommendations of the Conference were: (1) creation of a Central Health Board; (2) creation of a post of Director of Medical Research; (3) creation of a post of Epidemiological statistician and (4) formation of a body of epidemiologists. This scheme when put into operation will considerably give impetus to medical research in India which is a subject of all-India importance. The Director of Research will to some extent relieve the overburdened shoulders of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, whose activities have enormously increased in recent years.

The Epidemiological Statistician will have a bureau of his own which will analyse and interpret such statistics as will be presented to it, and the statistician will always maintain a uniform standard over the collection of vital statistics throughout the country. The function of the Central Board will be principally to advise the Government of India and local governments on technical matters and questions of public policy referred to them. The Director of Research Institute will coordinate and direct medical research and will be a connecting link between researches carried on by research and association and researches undertaken by Government of India. The personal of the Board has not yet been finally settled but will probably consist of Director-General, Indian Medical Service Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Director of Medical Research and Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Board will have power to coopt members if necessary and the Statistician will always help local governments in giving expert advice about epidemic diseases.

MR. GANDHI AND MOULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Moulana Shaukat Ali are expected to arrive here on the 18th instant and they will deliver lectures in the evening.

Official & Personal.

Her Excellency attended an Entertainment in aid of the Children's Guild of Service at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday afternoon.

Her Excellency attended a Meeting of the Indians' Welfare Finance Committee at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon.

Correspondence.

POSTMEN AS CHAUFFEURS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Director General of Post and Telegraph has come over to Bombay for the purpose of looking into the "smooth" work of the Post Office and he must have been convinced by this time that he cannot do without the old servants. Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni writes in the papers about the intention of the Director General to see us but so far we have not received any communication from the Director General or any of the postal authorities therefore there is no foundation for the statement of Mr. Kulkarni about the Director General's requesting Mr. Baptista to wait in deputation on him. Post-men are fighting the struggle very heroically and they are determined to fight to the last for redress of their grievances which are believed to be genuine by the public. Under the recommendation of the Postal Committee some men get Rs. 2 to 5 as increase and some men get no increase absolutely. The fact that the offer of arbitration is refused by the postal authorities shows the weakness of their case. They only want to stand for prestige and not for justice. Besides they want to create a moral effect in the same way as General Dyer intended to produce by his massacre of innocents at Amritsar. The whole game seems to be to starve the men into submission but the men have determined to stand firm rather than to surrender on humiliating conditions. As a matter of fact several men have taken up service at elsewhere and I am getting daily offers for service. These men could be utilised as bill collectors, Gumastas, clerks and sepoys. They could also be very well trained as chauffeurs and would be very useful in view of the fact that they are hard working and honest. I shall feel much obliged if merchants and others requiring the service of the men will communicate with the undersigned for the purpose. Any offers of money for relieving their distress will also be gratefully accepted.—Yours, etc.

J. F. GINWALA.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Honourary Solicittor,
Post and Telegraph Men's Union.

POSTAL "SMOOTHNESS".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Herewith we send two post-cards received by us only yesterday and which were posted on 29th September last you will find that letters which ordinarily took 24 hours to reach this place, took 69 days in these days of "smooth arrangements" The more surprising fact is that they were found in our post-box. Perhaps the postal authorities thought it proper to open a bag lying in a corner after so long a time. This is indeed a good example of the so-called efficient management of the post office.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL MANILAL.

You will kindly return the post-cards, after its utility is over.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith an envelope which was posted to me from Panchgani on the 21st September but delivered to me only this noon i.e. it took 75 (seventy five) days to reach me. When the postal authorities boast of the smoothness in delivery, how is it that letters bearing full address legibly written are not delivered? It seems it will take months to set the matter right.—Yours, etc.

P. T. GANDHI.

POSTAL "SMOOTHNESS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The post office is stated to be efficiently managed. I am sending you herewith the envelope of a registered letter I received this day. You will please notice that the letter is registered at Hyderabad (Nizam) on the 15th ultimo. The Bombay Post Office has taken no trouble of stamping it with Bombay stamps, but a man coming on foot and going back also on foot, does not take 22 days to reach his destination.

The letter, in question, contained some valuable papers for me and you can well judge to what inconvenience and annoyance the present postal management must now put me as it is doing to the general public every day.—Yours, etc.,

KALYANJEE KURSUNDAS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

POSTAL CHAOS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith a cover which was posted by the "Samaj Jivan" Office on the 22nd October, 1920, and instead of reaching at the address written (i.e.) Ghatkopar, was sent on a short trip of a month to Madras! The cover speaks for itself:—

One stamp, Bombay, 22nd October, 1920.
One stamp, Madras, delivery 9-45 p.m., 27th October, 1920.
One stamp, Madras, 27th October, 1920.
Three stamps, Madras, dep. 27th October, 1920.
One stamp, Ghatkopar, (date cannot be seen).

The book reached me on 29th November, 1920!

These are the "smooth' arrangements" of the Postal Authorities!—Yours. etc.,

S. A. D.

Ghatkopar, Nov. 30.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you would publish the enclosed letter I have addressed Mr. Sams. It is most extraordinary that officials should come in the way of the men earning their daily bread elsewhere. This is a funny kind of benevolent neutrality which I attributed to Government.

I find the same interference on the part of Mr. Burch. One man applied for work at the Maratha Plague Hospital. Mr. Burch telephoned to the officer not to employ an ex-Gas workers till the 15th instant. The depths to which people stop is deplorable.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Copy of Letter.

Matharpacady
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1920.

Dear Mr. Sams,

I regret very much that your subordinates, and specially Mr. Jassawalla, is interfering with the employment of ex-postmen in other walks of life. This is exceedingly reprehensible and I trust you will be so good as to issue immediate instructions to stop it. There is also necessity to warn Mr. Yakub, inspector, not to interfere with the men, as his action is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The local passenger traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Ry., is so increased at present that the company must keep pace with the needs of the time.

I am not finding fault with the company which is handicapped for want of material, but desire to make a suggestion; as, such a huge Human Material has to be loaded and unloaded daily, at different stations. I think you will be surprised if you get an opportunity even of getting a glimpse of the trains running especially on the up line between 9 to 11 a.m. when you can see bundles of living clay hanging on to the trains.

My humble suggestion is to request the company to attach a few goods waggons—out of so many lying here and there on the company's premises—to every train so that passengers can at least stand in comfort instead of hanging on the trains. If they do this, there hangers on, will be grateful to the company. The company need not be afraid of what big men will say at this suggestion, but may rest assured that even 1st class men will prefer to stand comfortably in a goods waggon than to sit in the 1st class of to-day. This will ensure punctual travelling which is at present an uncertainty, to people of all vocations.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. KOTHARE, L. M. & S.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RLY EMPLOYEES UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An executive committee meeting of the above Union was held on Saturday the 4th December, 1920, under the Presidency of Mr. R. H. Smith when the following business were transacted.

(1) A reply to Railway Manager was drafted in connection with the request made by the Railway staff for 25 per cent. house allowance and other matters similar to this.

(2) It was decided to take up the grievances of the staff working in Railway Manager's office and Train Examiners working at Liquid Fuel Depot.

(3) The reply from Mr. A. Saunders in connection with his application for readmission into the Union the committee decided that the reply is unworthy for further discussion.

(4) The Union welcomes the Loco. staff joining the Union.

(5) The committee decided to await the decision of the departmental enquiry with regard to the letter received from staff Union complaining the action of Messrs. G. B. Rodrigues and J. Diago.—Yours etc.,

PURSHOTTAM S. GONO,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

SALE OF REVERSE BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Exchange is after all back to 1sh. 4d. notwithstanding all the talk indulged in earlier in the year about the rise being permanent. When the Sales of Reverse Bills at the then very high rates were criticised as causing unnecessary loss to the country, we were told that a potential loss was already there. The Government will now see that the loss of some 35 crores that they made was quite unnecessary and could have been all avoided if they had not been so precipitate. However, what is done is done. We must now carefully reconsider the position and see what ought to be done now.

On a former occasion I have already shown that the Sale of Reverse Bills was fundamentally a warehousing operation, the gold or sterling in the Treasury in London being the goods and the note issued here whether printed on paper or on metal (i.e. the rupee) being the warehouse warrants, entitling the holder to call for the goods. I have further pointed out that if this fundamental was borne in mind the Sale of Reverse Bills at 2sh. and upwards was a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Currency Authorities as they were giving out far more than was originally deposited, this original deposit in the case of the bulk of the goods in warehouse being 16d. sterling only.

The same considerations should show us that it is not only a case of duty but of common honesty to deliver 16d. sterling against each warrant (each rupee) tendered. In other words, I think it incumbent on the Government to now declare its readiness to sell Reverse Bills to all comers at 16d. less the usual charges say at 1/8 11/16. They took in many millions on the basis of 16d. and they must now deliver at this rate at least so long as they have the goods in their possession.

This brings us to the question of resources. In their recent reply to the Bengal Chamber the Finance Member promises a free and frank discussion and says:—

"Your Committee will agree that the mere resumption of the Sale of Reverse Councils on a scale commensurate with Government's sterling resources would, if unsupported by a colletral increase in exports from India, be of no avail in rendering the new rate fully effective."

This is true as far as their new rate is concerned, because the way they did it by offering profits of several pennies per rupee to allottees actually created fresh demands on India. What I suggest here is different. My suggestion is that Government should now declare that they will support the rate at 1-4 to the full extent of their resources. This is strictly in accordance with the recommendation of the Chamberlain Commission (Para 101) and is also as I say above a matter of even common honesty. We are still 3/4d above the 16d. rate. This is not much as things go now-a-days as a penny is so frequently knocked off in a couple of days. However a declaration now would go a long way. As the Chamberlain Commission remark

"the knowledge that such exchange can be purchased at any time will do much by itself to restore confidence and so reduce the actual demand for drafts on London and prevent that feeling of panic which is liable to accompany and to aggravate periods of financial strain."

I think the resources should also prove ample for protecting the 1sh. 4d. level. We have still

£8.34 Million in the present Currency Reserve in London.

37.74 Million in the Gold Standard Reserve say £.46 million and this ought to be now used to maintain the rate at 1sh. 4d. The Finance Member might also take us into confidence about his other sterling resources. We are still incurring enormous expenditure in Mesopotamia. All this is on account of the Home Government. We should know:

a. how much we have already spent
b. whether we have received equivalent credits for above. If so how much? If not, why not?
c. What is the present estimated requirement of the Secretary of State.

The surplus after allowing for "C" ought to be available for Reverse Bills, because this is one of the ways in which money spent by India can be returned to India.

There is a further resource. The Paper Currency Department has a holding of gold of £23.79 millions. This amount of gold is equivalent to £33 million sterling. This gold in the Paper Currency Department should be sold at the equivalent price for gold in Bombay with sterling at 1-4. It should not be sold for less because the present objective is to prevent exchange from going below 1sh. 4d.

The £33 million sterling obtainable from this gold plus the 3 other resources above mentioned should in my opinion amply suffice, as it should give us over £80 millions. But it will only suffice if the follies of the past eight months are not repeated and Reverse Bills not sold at rates so high as to benefit profiteering or gold not sold at rate so low as to tempt hoarding. Even if they do not suffice the Government will at least have done the honest thing i.e., correctly delivered the goods originally deposited with it.

The suggested action will have a further beneficial effect on our exports as those of our buyers overseas that have been deterred by the continual fall in Exchange and consequent fall in prices of Indian produce in their own countries will be encouraged to enter the market without any anxieties on this score.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1920.

WESTERN INDIA DAIRY AND CATTLE FARM CO, LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some three a four days ago, some correspondence appeared in your paper, criticising the delay in the floatation of the above Company, by its promotors and in particular Mr. Shivramdas B. Kedia. As the Hony. Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I have some connection with the promoters of the Company and whatever information I have been able to obtain, I will put it before the public in order to avoid misapprehension that may arise from the said letter of "Humanitarian."

Mr. Shivramdas B. Kedia is devoting a lot of his time for working out the scheme. He has now succeeded in forming the Board of Directors and it includes such prominent citizens such as the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Sir H. A. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Hukmichand Sarupchand, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Lallubhoy D. Jhaveri and many others. The prospectus will be ready and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies in due course.

Mr. Shivramdas has already obtained promises for shares worth some lacs of rupees and it is expected that as soon as the Company is registered, there will be a very large demand for its shares. India is a country which mainly depends on agriculture, and milk and its by-products are the chief nourishing factors of the Indian dietary. Then, may I know, who will not like to help such a company and take advantage of it as a shareholder? I wish the public to await as they have awaited up to now the publication of the prospectus of this company for some time more and also to subscribe as many shares as one can. I am also reliably informed that the services of an expert in Dairy Farming of long Indian experience have been secured by the proprietors of the Company.—Yours, etc.,

MAGANLAL M. SHAH.
Honorary Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League.

A WATER FAMINE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the failure of rains this year and the consequent shortage of water supply for sanitary purposes, many of the people apprehend an outbreak of malaria, plague and such other epidemics and this apprehension will fall true unless stringent measures are taken by the Bombay Municipality. On account of shortage of water, low pressure and insufficient water for flushing, there is every likelihood of the atmosphere being degenerated and we have already experienced this in a small extent by the increase in the death rate. The question of water supply is very serious and it is very curious to know what would be the state of the city in the Summer season when during this Winter we hear continuous cries of water dearth. It would be quite advisable if the Municipality will take up the question of using seawater for the purpose of watering the roads and see that the Water Department is discharging its duty properly in respect of preventing unnecessary wastage of water. Not only has the rain failed in Bombay, but it has unfortunately failed almost throughout the whole of India and as is natural, the mofussil people will come down to Bombay. This it appears that we shall experience an unprecedented and unimagineable water famine in the course of a few months, unless prompt and careful action is taken by the Municipality and the Government to meet the crisis. By way of solving this problem, I beg to appeal to the Government that the Bombay Municipality may be empowered at an early date to levy a capital tax on persons arriving in Bombay from beyond Kalyan and Virar by rail and on persons arriving here by steamers as suggested by Dr. De Monte the other day at the Municipal Corporation's Meeting as an alternative for supplementing the halalkhor tax, and if this suggestion is carried out, then it would do the following advantages:—

(1) It would enable the Municipality to meet the enormous increased expenditure.

(2) It would stop over-population and thus save Bombay from an apprehension of scarcity of pure water; and,

(3) It would check over-population and thus save the people from unhealthy climate and fatal diseases.—Yours. etc.

A. R. KALIANIWALA.

Parel 10th Dec., 1920.

TRAMWAY VACANCIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To add one more instance of the mismanagement of the local Tramway Company, regarding which you remarked the other day, in your Editorial column, I beg to say that on the 4th instant, after reading the advertisement, I personally went to the Company's Office to submit an application for the vacancy of A class Inspector As you are now aware, the answer I received then verbally was "There is no vacancy." As stated by your correspondents, it was on the very day that the advertisement appeared in the Local Papers, many a candidate were eagerly awaiting at Mr. Quin's Office door for an interview, among whom I was there. When we had a standing exercise for about half an hour or so, an European gentleman (who I afterwards knew was Mr. Quin) came out, and gave an uniform reply to all of us there that there was no vacancy Naturally we were all surprised to learn that answer at the Company's Office, which as you rightly say, could have been sent to us by post. This is what happened on the 4th instant. And now you will be more surprised to find from the enclosed letter No. T. 1845/20 of 6/7-12-20, which I received yesterday, in reply to my application of the 4th instant, saying that "only personal applications are entertained in this Office" I am at a loss to understand as to what the Company means by this. It would only be better on the part of the Company now to end this nonsensical farce of harrassing the people unnecessarily. I also warn my brothers not to be induced by such wrong advertisement in future.—Yours, etc.

B. R. JAMBEKAR

34, E Ambewadi, Girgaum.

[Why after there are no vacancies, as some applicants were informed, on the 6th instant does the Tramway Company continue to invite applications through our advertisement columns?—Editor "B. C."]

"MUNICIPAL PENSIONERS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some hope was revived in the hearts of the Municipal pensioners that their case will meet with kind consideration at the hands of the Corporation; but Monday's discussion has deferred the hope still further. The proposal advanced by one of the members, suggesting various percentages of allowance to the retired servants of the Municipality was a very reasonable one, and it is not understood why the same has been rejected and the matter referred to the Commissioner for his report. It is a well-known fact that such reports take a good deal of time. Even if the Municipal Commissioner gathers necessary information from the Chief Accountant, and makes his report within a couple of months, it will take pretty long before the question again comes before the Standing Committee or the Corporation, and receives their final ratification. By that time, many a good old pensioner may find himself in the grave. Delay in such vital matters is dangerous. Dearness and the after-effects of war equally affect those who are with the harness on and those who have retired from active service. The case for the pensioners has come none too soon. May God help them in their old age and infirmity and move the City Fathers with compassion for their old faithful servants.—Yours, etc.,

A PENSIONER.

NATIONALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Recently some agent of the Khalifat Committee had been to my college for a design for the crest of their League. I was very much pleased at the opportunity of doing some work of National importance and was quite prepared to offer my services even free of charge. But to my utmost regret I was told that they had the intention to send the design to Germany and get the medals done there. Naturally I had to send him back as I can not spare time for any work that is detrimental to our national cause. No doubt Indian artisans may not be in the same position as those in Germany, but if we do not help our men then who will help them? We know our men once stood first in art but owing to some unfortunate circumstances and want of encouragement they are reduced to such a state.

Is it not strange that we demand Swaraj on the public platform but in actual work degrade ourselves by giving our industrial work to foreigners?—Yours, etc.

B. G. KHOTHARE.
Principal—Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts
21, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

STUDENTS' DESIRE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the question of the Non-Cooperation of the students, it is needless to say that almost all the students have realized the value of the problem. It is not only the students who have non-cooperated, who have realized that the present system of education is merely preparing them to be the slaves of the foreigners, but almost the whole student-world. What can the poor fellows do? Their circumstances at present are such that they are compelled to follow that system. I have been and am still discussing the subject with my fellow-students and most of them are ready to abide by the resolution of the Congress. But they say: "If we give up our colleges just now, what shall we do if our parents do not support us. If we join the national colleges we don't know of what use will their degrees be in our future life. At present the national institutions are started independently of each other and there seems no unity of purpose in them." For these considerations only most of the students are hesitating to give up their schools and colleges. Every one of us feels for the injuries done to our Motherland, the injustice towards our Mohammedan brethren and has got burning patriotism in us and are wholeheartedly ever ready to cooperate with the non-violent non-cooperation, the true path of a true man. Many students have determined to give up their schools and colleges after the coming examination. So I earnestly request the Indian National Congress to work out a definite system of National Education which would be much more beneficial to our student-world as suggested by Mr. R. S. Sall in the issue of the 27th November of this paper. If once the students are convinced of the advantages of the National Institutions they will at once join them and leave their old ones.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

Indore, Nov. 30.

CLERKS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that the employers and managers of firms should neglect to give due consideration to the poorly-paid clerks in Bombay. Obviously the cost of living is enhanced by 75 per cent., while the salaries of clerical staffs remain almost the same. I am a clerk in a mill's office, under English management. After having five years' services I am now drawing Rs. 65 with no allowance. In the same mill, the shift *muccadums*, who look after the daily work, get not less than Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 and ordinary operatives from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, including allowances, I do not mean that they should not get that amount. Thank God, their grievances are well attended to because of strikes. Isn't the living of the clerks more expensive than that of the factory workmen, and therefore can they not expect a little better attention from their employers? If the managers would only give a thought to the relative position of clerks and illiterate workmen, they would soon see why the pay of the former should be proportionately increased. These clerks are in a "tight corner." If ever the attempt is made to approach the managers, there exist Chinese walls between them and the head offices. The heads and managers in different departments are well content as long as they are sufficiently paid. It is low-paid clerks who are forced to face the misery. Won't the head offices look into their salaries and the treatment meted out to these lambs in the branch offices?—Yours, etc.,

AFFLICTED.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

AN APPEAL TO MR GANDHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of the columns of your popular paper for the following few lines?

Ahmednagar is one of the districts, which has no prominent leader. Still lately Mr. Astaputre from Satara has placed this district under ever-lasting obligations by carrying the Non-Cooperation propaganda in the whole district very successfully. There is a large community of Mohamadans here and a Khilafat Committee is also established. But owing to the want of courage in the leading parties the movement had a very little effect except elections. Well, Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues spare an opportunity to give their highly-esteemed visit to this unfortunate district and open a national high school for the eagerly waiting 150 or 200 boys and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

DATT.

Ahmednagar, Dec. 2.

Correspondence Summarized.

HIGH COURT HOLIDAYS.—"S. G. B." wishes to remark that the general opinion is that the High Court ought to have granted Saturday instead of Wednesday half holiday to enable clerks to go to their homes. Also he hopes that all solicitors will grant holidays to their hard-worked clerks, following the lead of the High Court.

THE TALATHIS' STRIKE.—"Disappointed" deplores the measures adopted by the Revenue Authorities to frighten the poor Talathis into submission. The great increase in the cost of necessities accounts for the strike and he hopes the Government will avoid a campaign against the Talathi Association.

HELPLESS INDIA.—Mr. H. R. Ramnarain says that the worst reproach which can be levelled at the British rule, is that it has emaseulated the people by disarming them. This policy was pursued after the Munity as a punishment. Thus India, as pointed out by Mr. S. E. Stokes, is vulnerable on all sides if British troops are withdrawn. India is helpless and will be so until she has her own Territorial Army.

A LEAGUE OF COLOURED NATIONS.—"J. H. O." suggests that a League of Asiatic Nations be formed, whose representatives should meet and discuss, so that a united front could be shown to Europe, America and Australia, and also that the inhumanities perpetrated by one Asiatic nation upon another, should be exposed and condemned. This does not mean war between white and coloured peoples, but that all should have equal rights and opportunities.

CIVILIAN CLERKS.—"Civilians" appeals to the Government to reconsider its refusal of the humble request of the Civilian clerks in the Military Accounts Office.

"THE MUTTON-SHOP AT SANTA CRUZ."—"S. B. W." writes that in these days of Democracy, people ought to try to arrive at a friendly settlement of such disputes and he appeals to Mr. N. Govindji to take the necessary lead to make arrangements with the N. A. C. for providing the mutton and fish shops.

THE TILAK COLLEGE.—"A Matric Student" says that to join this College, students must pass the coming Matriculation Examination, then join a University affiliated college and then leave it as a non-cooperator Would it not be better, he asks, if the Congress would appoint a Committee to hold this examination, next January, if possible?

A NEW INVENTION.—Mr. V. R. Rege writes: "In response to my humble appeal under the signature 'A Sympathiser', on November 24th, as regards the new invention of a spinning machine enabling any ordinary man to spin ten times more than the present system, it is very strange that at the time when the Swadeshi movement is in full swing and the economic progress of this country is at 0 degree, owing to lack of industrial development, none but two enquiries should be received by the National Industries and Arts' Works, Malwan, out of 315 millions of people." . . . Our mercantile community should come forward with sufficient funds to start home industries.

BACK TO HINDUISM.—Mr. A. J. Nakhwa answering "An Indian Catholic", who wishes him to name his authority for his statements regarding "the conversion of people to Christianity by means of sheer force", refers him to pages 58 to 60 of the "Gazetteer" of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. 1, Part 11, published in 1890 under Government orders." He can also refer him to other authorities.

BACK TO HINDUISM.—"Diogenes" recommends "An Indian Catholic" to read Colonel Ingersol's "Lectures and Essays" instead of trusting to the Rev. Father Lambert's "Castigation." Colonel Ingersol having a wide reputation as the Voltaire of America.

BACK TO HINDUISM.—Mr. U. Mite replies to Mr. Nakhwa that present priests are not responsible for what Portuguese priests did three hundred years ago, also that his illustrations of performing Toolshi Pooja are ridiculous as the best tenets of Hinduism forbid *poojah* in any form. If there are no truths in Christianity, why worry about Hindoo Catholics being taught these truths.

(This correspondence is now closed.)

A PRAYER FOT POSTMEN.—Mr. H. R. Ramnarain writes of the postmen on strike who are now begging in the roads and says they are only striking for a living wage which they well earn. He hopes the people of Bombay will extend a helping hand to these our brothers.

THE TELEGU FREE LIBRARY.—Mr. R. P. Kasulwar writes regarding the library at Kamatipura that there is no improvement in the giving out of books which are kept locked up!

A RESIGNATION.—Mr. H. A. Jafry informs us that Mr. Ismail Hosain B.A. Assistant teacher at Hosib Mohammedan High School, Agra, has set a noble example by tendering his resignation. He was a zealous and hardworking teacher and had materially helped the progress of the School. He is now busy starting a National School at Agra.

FOR INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS. Mr. A. B. Gajendragadker wishes to inform the above that the delay in printing Part II of the Sakuntala is due to illness but that it will be ready before the year is out.

THEATRICAL COSTUMES.—"M. N. V." thinks it is a pity that thousands of rupees have been spent in France for costumes to be worn in "Drawpadi," the new play, and asks would it not serve the country better to have the clothes made at home and the extra money given to the National Education Fund.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Mr. J. B. Tauch proposes that the money collected to commemorate the late Lokman Tilak should be devoted to the erection of National Schools and Colleges, where his ideals will be honourably preserved.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—"P. R. A." suggests that people should boycott the Races and give their entrance money to the above cause instead.

X'MAS 1920.

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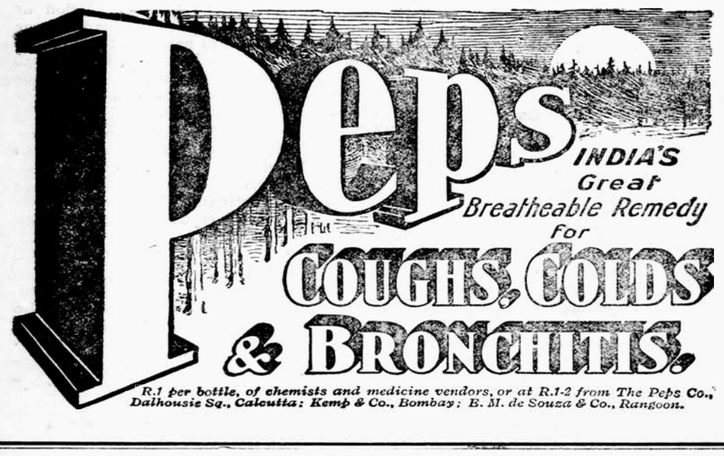
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Opinions of the Day.

The Unhonoured Prophet.

The "A. B. Patrika":—A prophet is not honoured in his own country. Lord Sinha belongs to Bengal. His own people did not notice his presence though he was in their midst for several weeks together, much less did they give him any congratulatory address for his appointment as Governor of Behar and Orissa. The leading men of the province whose Governorship has been conferred on him have not also shown any inclination to receive him with enthusiasm. And he had to proceed all the way to Bombay to receive congratulations! This is surely not complimentary to him.

Pro-Indian.

The "Indian Daily News":—It is no use standing aloof or in a spirit of "hauteur" keep the Indian at arm's length. For the chances are that if we do like this we may lag behind in the race that has just begun in India and may as a reward for our folly be asked to occupy the back-seats to which Indians were so long relegated. We have got to be pro-Indian now: we have got to lay aside our racial pride and we have got to learn to look upon the Indian as our brother. It is a mistake to single out the Moderates alone for such favour. For, essentially there is no difference between a Moderate and an Extremist. Both are for a self-governing India, both for "Swaraj" both for equal rights with the Britisher. With this difference that the Extremist thinks he has found his feet, while the Moderate would wait for ten years before he would use them.

How Long?

The "New Times": How long can this reign of coercion last? Reprisals by the English police, cold-blooded murders by the Sinn Feiners, violence followed by violence,—can these solve the problem of Freedom? We are in accord with Mr. Asquith's view that immediate action is necessary to secure Anglo-Irish reconciliation; but we believe that the only basis of a lasting re-conciliation is,—recognition of Ireland as a Free Nation. It is impossible for Ireland to consent to be governed by force. Let the English Army of occupation be withdrawn from Ireland. Let there be a complete change in the attitude of the British Government to the Irish. Let Ireland be allowed to self-determine itself.

Government's Ways.

The "Madras Mail":—One of our leading merchants, giving evidence before the Industries Commission, asked to admire the business methods of Government, said that they were so hedged around with excellent precautions that an ordinary private business arm trying to work on such lines would go bankrupt in a very short time. We have just had an example of these methods. Requiring a spare copy of a recent Government Order, we telephoned to the Government Press to know what the number of the Order was and whether copies were available. We were told to apply at the Depot for the sale of Government publications in the Mount Road. Calling there this morning, the first thing that was done was to extract two annas from us, the price of the Order in question. We were then told that a telephone message would be sent to the Secretariat and the Order, when obtained, would be forwarded to us. A receipt in triplicate, each laboriously written in ink, and not multiplied by means of carbon copies, was then made out and there ensued another period of waiting till change for a rupee was obtained. A period of about 18 minutes was thus wasted over a transaction that should not have taken more than five. By the way, what is the object of the depot for the sale of Government publications if the publications are not there?

Will It Be Revised?

The "Leader":—It will thus appear that if the Treaty of Sevres is not revised, the arrangements made under it, instead of promoting the interests of the Allies in the Near and Middle East, are likely to promote those of Germany, the Turkish Nationalists and the Bolshevists. Hence it is that the Allied statesmen are once more in serious conference trying to solve the new political tangle in the Near East. The defeat of M. Venezelos was received with jubilation in Constantinople. We read in a message published in the "Times" in mail week 'that Turkish officers in public restaurants and cafes sketch new Turkish frontiers extending to Thessaly, and the Treaty of Severes is regarded now as a useless scrap of paper.' The Greek elections have thus upset all the allied plans. The Turkish treaty is by itself unsound and ought to be revised without delay, for, as the "Temps" rightly observes, it is 'founded on the concention of an outworn age which has only managed to make the Turkish Nationalists into allies of Russian expansion.'

DR. I. P. ENAD.

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A STUDY OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

SHOULD THE REFORMED COUNCIL BE BOYCOTTED OR USED?

(BY S. E. STOKES.)

III.

As I have previously stated, I conceive that our ultimate object, in the light of which all constructive work should be projected, is complete Swaraj for India. Her leaders should work for this with energy and determination. Their efforts should not be confined to talking and writing, but should be marked with that industry and devotion to detail that is essential to the accomplishment of any thing of value in this world. They should approach the problem with the fullest sense of their responsibility to think clearly, to keep their hold upon realities, and not allow their idealism to impair their common sense with regard to the problems of the present. A great teacher once remarked that if the blind lead the blind they will both fall into the ditch. India to-day follows her leaders blindly, and it is their solemn duty to lead with eyes wide open to all the issues, perils and potentialities of the times and of the situation. They must know what they desire and how they propose to attain it. They must have always after careful consideration the surest and safest path to their goal, and each proposed advance must be made not only with determination but with the fullest possible provision for all contingencies. I have pointed out that not only for her own sake but for that of the British Empire India should have Swaraj. And yet before we desire it we must satisfy those conditions under which alone Swaraj would be a possibility. Very broadly speaking they are two:—

(1). She must be in a position to defend herself from outside aggression.

(2). Not only her leaders but her masses must have learned—at least to some extent—to think in terms of the nation, and as communities or individuals be prepared to sacrifice themselves when the national welfare demands it.

CONDITION FOR SWARAJ.

Unless these two conditions are realized Swaraj for India or any other country is unthinkable. If we desire an independent India we must set intelligently to work to fulfil these conditions. We must see that the country is in a position to protect itself without the aid of British troops or fleets and we must teach the people to Act together and also to take a conscious and positive part in the effort to achieve a national life. I am convinced that neither of these tasks is beyond our power if we are ready to work for them.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

All of us have our suggestions to make. I give mine for what they are worth. I believe that if they were worked out it would be possible for us to attain our objects, both immediate and ultimate, and to do so without subjecting the country to the very grave perils which the present application of Non-Cooperation entails. At any rate the position I put forward is worthy of the careful consideration of our leaders, because, in spite of the manifest deficiencies of the Reform Scheme it would render it possible for us to use it as a very powerful weapon for the securing of what we need.

I would make use of:—

(1). The Reformed Lewislative Councils.

(2). A system of Vigilance Committees.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

I would have the two work in the closest conjunction with each other or rather I would have the Vigilance Committee work in the closest conjunction with the Nationalist element in the Councils, to force the will of the people upon the British element in the Government. In the bringing of pressure to bear for the forwarding of nationalist policies in the legislative assemblies and for countering any attempt upon the part of the Governor in Council to obstruct measures considered by the Indian members to be essential to national welfare, I would have the Vigilance Committees stand in the same relation to their representatives in Council that the big unions in England bear to the Labour Members in Parliament. As the latter is able to call a strike by an appeal to the Unions, or get them to otherwise bring pressure to bear upon a political issue, so would I have the Indian Nationalist element in the Councils able, when the need arose, to call the people throughout the land to passive-resistance and Non-Cooperation with the administration, by means of the Vigilance Committees in every province and district. In political questions the members of the Vigilance Committees of each district would stand to its representative in the Provincial Council in much the same relation that the heads of the unions stand to the member representating their interests in Parliament. Through them the policy of the national party would be explained to the people, and through them the people would be called upon to passively obstruct administration if the Official element in Government showed a determination to place obstructions in the way of national advancement.

But this would be only one of the functions which I would assign to a Vigilance Committee. Its purely local work would be its normal work, and in explaining my conception of this I think I can best make clear the whole idea.

ITS LOCAL FUNCTIONS.

As regards their purely local functions the object of the Vigilance Committee would be to rectify throughout the length and breadth of this country the relations existing between Englishmen and Indians, and between the people and the officials and their subordinates. This is how I think it could be done:—

Just as Government has divided the country into Provinces, Divisions and Districts for purposes of administration, the Indian National Congress might appoint its National, Provincial and District Vigilance Committees, and set them to work carefully studying the problems, dissabilities and abuses prevailing in every locality. Of course only responsible men prepared to do their duty would be of value for such, work, and those appointed should be expected not only to draw up a report of all the evils and abuses found in the areas intrusted to them, but to submit practical suggestions as to how they could be removed.

A District Vigilance Committee should not directly concern itself with the disputes and quarrels of individuals, except where a case arose in the proper settlement of which some important precedent in line with their general work would be established. Other cases would normally be settled in a court of law, or better still in the local Panchayat, and one of the functions of the Committee would be to encourage the development of the panchayat system along the lines recommended by Mr. Gandhi in order to awaken the people to the real issues of justice at present so largely obscured by the legal methods in vogue.

CRUSADE AGAINST INJUSTICE.

Its chief work, however, would lie in bringing to light and forcing the just settlement of every form of injustice practised upon the people by the superior or petty officials of the area, the interests of which had been intrusted to it; to bring to light any case or way in which Englishmen as such enjoyed advantages and privileges greater than those of the Indians, and furnish the data which would render it possible for the Provincial Vigilance Committee, working under the Congress and in conjunction with the National Party in the Council, to take the matter up and compel its abolition; to be constantly upon the watch for any case of oppression by the police, settlement officers, patwaris, or other petty officials, and for any case where an Englishman had abused, ill-treated or otherwise imposed upon an Indian, and seeking out the injured party help him to prosecute the offender, if necessary finding the means to do so by an appeal to the local public; to carefully watch the methods employed by the administrative officers and their subordinates when on tour, especially with reference to *rasad* and *begar*, and not only report in the press but where advisable take into court any excesses of which they were guilty; to be constantly upon the lookout for any form of bribe-giving or bribe-taking and in the latter case to lose no opportunity for a prosecution or for publicity; to report upon any wasteful use of the public money by the various local departments, especially in those cases where funds granted for public purposes were expended lavishly with special reference to the convenience of Europeans.

In short the District Vigilance Committee would, on the one hand, work for the building up of the self-respect and initiative of the people, by showing them how to stand up collectively and indivually against injustice and imposition, and by helping them, through the panchayat, to grow in their capacity for self-government. As the champion of the people against all imposition and injustice it would gain an influence with them which would make them ready to follow its advice should the leaders in the Councils call the people to their aid in compelling the passage of some needed measure, and in this way too the capacity of the people to cooperate with their leaders and the consciousness of a unity of interest in the national life would be developed. On the other—one might say on the *destructive* side its efforts would be devoted to the elimination of every thing in the relations of the people with those in authority over them which interferes with the growth of manly self-dependence, self-respect and sense of racial equality—all the signs of a slave in the presence of his master—and to seeing that no Englishman in his relations with the people was permitted to advance one step beyond his rights as an equal fellow-subject.

HOW IT IS WORKABLE.

As a concrete example of the working of such a conception, let me take the district in which I live. Here several local men have been trying to act as a vigilance Committee for some time. Our problems in the main are these:—

(1). An unjust Begar System.

(2). Unjust curtailment of the rights of the farmers in the forests.

(3). Excesses of petty officials in their dealings with the people.

(4). Excesses connected whith the tours of administrative officers.

(5). Abuses connected with the conduct of legal cases.

We have only been working for about a year in any sustained manner, and yet in that time a considerable amount has been accomplished. We have the assurance that by next March, number (1) will be settled to our satisfaction. Number (2) shows considerable improvement and we expect that during the coming year it will show still more. Work is well under way upon Numbers (3) and (4) and number (5) will shortly receive attention. It should also be remembered that all such work is cumulative, and that a victory under any head both increases the self-confidence of the people and strengthens our hands to attack other abuses. Carefully written representations with regard to all heads except the last have been made to the district authorities, and in connection with head (1) the representation was signed by all the people of this section suffering under the dissabilities of begar. In this it was made very clear that unless the injustice were righted by a certain date we should resort to passive resistance at any cost rather than submit to the begar at present imposed. So ready have the farmers been to stand together in this matter that several villages took their oaths by their village gods to present a united front and to stand firm even if their action should result in imprisonment, as well as to contribute the funds necessary to defend any one of their number against whom a suit be brought. Various other villages have since sent word to say that they are willing to do the same if the assurances given by the authorities are not fulfilled in the spring. The effect of this standing together upon an issue of clear justice, and with the possibility of sacifice which it implies, has a moral value of its own, and when the step is taken in a spirit of reasonableness, giving the authorities sufficient time to make other arrangements, it is not only an education to the people but of those in authority over them.

SELF-CONTROL NECESSARY.

I give the above as an example of what may be done in the corner of a backward district. I have known the people well for years, and I can say without hesitation that this stand is producing a change in them. Before we made the effort they were dull, hopeless and dringing; now they are beginning to think that life may be worth living after all, and I find a new energy and the first signs of an awakening manliness in them. We are conscious that such a line should be taken only when the leaders know to certainty that the step can be made in an orderly spirit and with absolute self-control upon the part of those participating. We should point out, however, that such action would very rarely, if ever, be necessary when once it had been demonstrated that it would be successfuly carried through. We do not expect that we shall ever be under the necessity of taking such a line again here, though we should not hesitate to do so if the need arose. Our policy will be first to be sure that we have a real grievance, secondly see that it is placed before the authorities in the fullest manner, thirdly give them every chance to right it, and fourthly—if they will not do so—passively obstruct administration until they do.

I have gone into considerable detail in the above case, for a concrete illustration is more understandable than an idea in the abstract. This is as far as our experience has carried us, but I would ask you to picture the strength of a coalition of effort upon the part of such a system of vigilence committees, working throughout the country under the authority of the Congress, and our Indian leaders in the councils.

POWER OF HOLDING PURSE.

Whether you agree with me that India's ultimate aim must be absolute independence, or contemplate her remaining permanently self-governing unit within the British Commonwealth, it must be clear to you that in the face of such an organised coalition of the people and their leaders any attempt to obstruct our political progress upon the part of the British official element in the councils would be out of the question. We complain that this section of the Government will still retain the purse in the Reformed Councils. In the last resort, not the bureaucracy but the Congress, through its vigilance Committees, would hold the strings of the national purse. I am certain of this from the wonderful influence our little effort has given us over the people her. Supposing that the system were developed thoroughly and Government determined to carry a measure through by sheer power and in the face of the united feelings of the country as they did in the case of the Rowlatt Bills. The leaders in the Councils and the Congress would conffer; their orders would go out to the Vigilance Committees throughout India, and within a week administration would come to a stand-still quite quietly and without violence of any kind. This would be possible because the movement would be absolutely organised and under authority. It is not possible where action results upon an appeal to the passions and the people have little consciousness of the policy at the back of the appeal. Or let us take a very extreme case, such as we hope will never arise. The Bureaucracy determines that India's revenues shall be spent for purposes which all thinking India considers obstructive to the country's progress, and inspite of the clearly expressed will of our leaders, remain obdurate. Again the funds of the Congress and the leaders in the Councils confer, the word goes forth, and revenues are not forthcoming. What the result would be is obvious to all of us. Such unanimity between the leaders and the masses would bring with it of necessity compliance with the public will upon the part of the Government.

INFLUENCE UPON PEASANTRY.

From my experience of the Indian peasantry I am convinced that this great power for good could be gained over them by such Committees, made up of local men ever ready to unselfishly champion their rights. There is no doubt that if such a course were followed the power and prestige of the Indian National Congress would be enormously increased. For this reason, if such a course were ever contemplated by our leaders, I would urge them very earnestly to put the Congress upon a basis in which all schools of political thought in India might be fairly and properly represented. Mr. Gandhi would be the first to acknowledge that there are men in this land who do not at all agree with his policy yet love the Motherland every bit as much as he. The Congress should be a truly representative body if it is to perform its duty to the country. In a national assembly all the views held in the country should have an equally courteous and thoughtful hearing. It is only thus that the Congress can function properly for the National good.

To produce such a system as I have advocated industry and sustained effort would be essential. Yet it is possible; there are men fitted to organize and work upon vegilance Committee in every district in India that I have yet seen and I do not believe that there is a locality where with a little initial guidance the thing could not be accomplished. Of course details would have to be worked. If the men at the head were chosen by Congress for their wisdom and firmness there is not the slightest reason why the power should be abused.

REASONED CONVICTION.

In this paper, which has far outgrown the limits I originally set for it, I have stated my conviction upon four points:—

(1). That ultimately complete Swaraj, independent of the British Empire, is the only desirable goal for India.

is,

(2) That we are not as yet so situated that we could sustain Swaraj, and that an immediate acquisition of it would be attended with the greatest peril. .....

(3). That the present application of the principle of Non-Cooperation is attended with so many perilous potentialities that we are only justified in resorting to it if there is no less dangerous and more certain way.

(4). That there is another way by which firm and responsible leaders acting under the Congress and utilizing the Reformed Councils, could compel the bureaucracy to bend to the will of the people.

That way is before you for consideration. I beg that before rejecting it you will consider it thoughtfully. Would it not train the people to be men? Would it not train them to act with their leaders in one common policy for the Motherland? Would it not render them conscious of their part in a great national effort? In other words, would it not teach the people throughout India to think in terms of the nation? Again, would it not make us strong to bend the Government to our needs, and give us the the political salvation of the Indian power to make use of it for working out people?

Surely it would give us all these things if we pursued the plan with application, industry and sustained devotion. And without these it is idle for us to talk of Swaraj, for nothing worth while in this world has ever been done or attained without these qualities.

CHARGE AGAINST AGRA SERGEANT.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, D

On the case of Sergeant Henry Wright, East Yorkshire Regiment (attached to the Agra Ordinance Depot), being resumed in the court of Mr. Berkeley Smith I.C.S., District Magistrate, and formal police evidence was recorded, and the counsel for the accused then said that, having regard to the grave and sudden provocation given to the accused, the charge of culpable homicide should be altered to one under Section 334 I.P.C. If this is not done, and his client is to be committed to a higher court, he will reserve his defence for that Court. The Magistrate then charged the accused under Section 304 I.P.C., with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that under the influence of grave and sudden provocation, he caused the death of Sham Lal by means of injuries which were inflicted with the intention of causing such bodily injuries as were likely to cause death. He, therefore, committed the accused to the High Court for trial. On the counsel applying for a bail, the Magistrate ordered that the bail allowed before would stand, that is, Major Hayhurst, Ordinace Officer, and Master Gunner Sponcer, to be sureties for Rs. 100 each to keep the accused inside the fort, until the High Court gives orders for his production before them or for his confinement elsewhere, the accused is also to give a bond for Rs. 100.

CINEMA AS EDUCATIONAL FACTOR.

A TOUR THROUGHOUT BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

In view of the value of cinematograp as an educational factor, the Sanitary Commissioners to Bengal Government is organising a tour throughout Bengal, with the assistance of Mr. Bulchand, who after many years' experience in the educational work, is devoting his energies to this important subject. An excellent series of films is being shown dealing with rat fly and mosquito peril, and another "Indian Motherland" showing by figures and vivid scenes from real life the need for skilled care and advice before, during, and after child birth. Activities of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, especially in relation to First-Aid and child nursing, are also shown, and other films of general interest, including several on modern methods of agriculture. Mr. N. K. Roy, of the Sanitary Department, accompanies in the tour as lecturer, for giving simple demonstrations on food its properties, adulterations of milk and its impurities and on water. Series of health posters are also shown, depicting maternity and child welfare work, as carried on by Indian and European midwives, nurses and health visitors. Other pictures show how various diseases are spread or prevented. Four performances are usually given at the headquarters of each district, one being reserved for purdah ladies.

Of the three candidates for the Legislative Assembly from the Bengal Landholders constituency, Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh has been declared duly elected, with 166 votes recorded in his favour. His rivals Babu Ramani Kanta Ray and Babu Sai laia Prasanna Mukharji were defeated.

The following elections to the Council of State from the United Provinces are gazetted:—Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E., Lala Sukhbir Singh, Raja Moti chand, C.I.E., Nawab Abdul Majid, C.I.E. and Raja Sir Mohomed Ali Khan of Mahmudabad.

Mr. Ganpat Rai has been elected to the Punjab Legislative Council from the Lahore City non-Mahomedan constituency.

Governor Manning of Ceylon, was married on December 11 by the Registrar to Miss Olga Sefton Jones, who arrived from London recently.

CONGRESS IN THE MELTING POT.

CHANGE IN ITS CREED.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Reforms Resolutions of the Delhi and Amritsar Congress and the preamble of that of the special session of the Calcutta Congress in an awkward and inconvenient, not to speak of an inconsistent, position with regard to its creed. It is therefore natural that the creed should be sought to be altered so as to bring it into line with the resolutions alluded to above.

The important change suggested by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Amritsar Congress to revise the Creed and Constitution of the Congress, is in respect of the creed, that pertains to the goal of the Congress, which has to be used as the attainment of complete Swarajya by all legitimate and peaceful methods. This change from the (1) attainment of self-government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and participation by her in the rights and responsibilities on equal terms with these members as the goal of our political [illegible] (2) the advance [illegible] strictly [illegible] about a [illegible] of

I do not, however, think this step is averse to a nation's claim and [illegible] Revolution. But there is a difference between a "revolution" and a "Revolution." Both England and France passed through what are called Revolutions, but of different kinds. The success or failure of the one or the other depends upon the circumstances and the stage of development of the country.

Since India seems to be determined to chalk out a new line of policy in the path of the development of her destiny, the method she would adopt in pursuit of her goal must needs be quite different from those adopted by Western countries.

CHANGE IN THE CREED.

The change in the creed is important in more than one respect and this has been claimed to be due to the exigencies of the times through which we are passing. The doctrine of self-determination has emerged out of the clash of arms and the thundering of cannons in the titanic carnage in the late war. The selfish powers in the world have not been slow in exploiting this theory for their further self-aggrandisement. But this cannot be said about India. India does not want to encroach upon others' rights nor has she ever done so. It is therefore perfectly legitimate for her to take her stand upon this principle, which is the elementary right of every nation as much as of an individual. There is therefore nothing wrong in her working for a particular form of Government in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

But the question is, if the Congress fully represents the country in the true and strict sense of the word so that it may claim to be competent to speak on behalf of the majority of the people of India. At the present moment it cannot be answered in the affirmative, as the delegates that attend the sessions of the Congress do not represent any one else except themselves. In order that the Congress may represent the whole country, its constitution and the mode of returning delegates must be altered. And when this has been done with the result that the delegates who may attend the session may be really representatives of their constituencies, the Congress should undertake to fix the goal of its political aspirations, in accordance with the principle of self-determination. With this object in view, opportunity should be afforded to every Indian, of a certain status in life, to represent and be represented in the Congress. The electorate of the Congress organisations who should be employed to elect delegates to the Congress should be based upon an expansion of the electorates formed under the present Reformed Act, with a view to the franchise being extended to a larger number of voters than what is under the new regime. Having thus secured a comparatively real representative character for the Congress a special session should be summoned to determine what form of Government the country should have. The delegates who will then go to the session, should be charged with a distinct mandate by the constituency for adoption by the Central Assembly.

GANDHI'S PART IN DRAFT.

But supposing such a representative Assembly favours a particular ideal for immediate working, it must be borne in mind that that ideal should take into consideration the practical aspect of it and not be merely an utopian one. The ideal or the goal that the sub-committee has fixed is full Swarajya" irrespective of the mention of the British connection. However laudable this ideal may be, it is not expedient in the circumstances in which India is at present situated, for the Congress to adopt. It is argued that the omission of the mention of the British connection in the Creed does not involve the separation of that connection though an unduly alarmistic view has been taken by the more timid amongst us. If separation of that connection is not meant what on earth does preclude the mention thereof in the creed and why should an unnecessary suspicion be aroused. The contrast between the existing creed and the contemplated one is so obvious that even a superficial observer cannot fail to notice the radical change involving a separation of the British connection. But knowing as we do that Mr. Gandhi is connected with the drafting of the creed and his ideals about the British connection which, as his utterances denote, he would not care to retain or respect if it comes in the way of the attainment of Swarajya, how can one be expected to entertain a view other than that taken by the so-called alarmists? The idea of an Independent India would be dear to the heart of every true lover of liberty as much as to an Indian patriot, for no nation however powerful can claim to keep another nation under subjugation for all time to come without demoralising it. But this consideration cannot afford to lose sight of and ignore the practical side of the question which in turn is based upon the circumstances of the moment.

Besides, the absence of the mention of the British connection would be a convenient tool in the hands of the enemies of India's progress who would feel no scruples to attempt to break the Congress. Leaving aside Mr. Gandhi's part in the drafting of the creed which may attribute to it [illegible] justice against the British connection will leave it open to two [illegible] The British connection has not [illegible] openly repudiated by any [illegible] cal leader of India [illegible] way, by Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] the future. Under the Reforms Act of 1919 we shall get some modicum of power and by the exercise of this power we may hope to achieve the end in view. We may not see clearly how events will take their course but it is destined that India must play an important part in the drama of the whole civilised world. India has a message to give to the future world and that task will be achieved or marred by the choice our leaders now make. May, they, therefore, make the right choice and hand down to the posterity, unsullied the sacred trust they now hold. And upon this will depend the emergence of "India a Nation."

S. V. RAO.

AN APPEAL TO SADHUS.

R. S. Narayana Swami from Nagpur writes to say:—

I am glad to inform you that Indian politicians have now realised that the emancipation of India cannot be brought about but through Dharma. Each Nationality has a characteristic feature. Rome had law, Greece beauty and Egypt art. India has Dharma. Rome was great so long as the law was religiously followed, the secret of the greatness of Greece lay in its devotion to beauty and it was Egyptian art that sustained the greatness of Egypt. The Dharmakshetra of India can rise only so long as India adheres to Dharma. A benign Providence has now graciously revealed this truth upon the secular leaders of the country. The Reception Committee of the thirty-fifth Indian National Congress has resolved to invite 100 educated Sadhus as visitors and to arrange for their free board and lodging. The selection of these visitors has been entrusted to me.

One of the functions of a Sadhu according to our Shastras is to teach Dharma to the Raja and the Praja alike. The Indian National Congress is the body through which we can well discharge this function. To the Raja we shall send Dharmic messages and to the Praja we shall say how far its demands are compatible with Dharma and how far they are not. In the present critical stage of Indian political evolution, the light of Dharma is absolutely esential. This is one reason why I request you to kindly join the present session of the Congress.

There is also another reason why your presence is essential. There are certain points which affect mostly the Sadhus and they have so far attracted the attention neither of the Government nor of the people. I give some of them below:—

1. The Heads of various sampradayas may have full control in religious matters over their followers, may have the power to punish them for breaches of Sampradyik rules and punish others who disgrace the garb of the Sampradaya.

2. Our public religious institutions may be under the jurisdiction of recognised public bodies and heads of Sampradayas without any interference whatsoever from the Government.

3. Prohibition of cow slaughter at the tax-payer's expense for feeding the army.

4. The maintenance of Christian churches in spite of the proclaimed religious neutrality of the Government.

5. Facility of Railway and other transport on occasions of religious fairs.

6. Formation of Pilgrim Committees for the management of pilgrim centres in place of or in addition to the existing Municipal Boards at such centres.

These points shall have to be pressed before the Congress. Hence it is necessary that Sadhus should attend in numbers.

Visitors will not be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Congress. Hence a good number also should come as delegates. Delegates are elected by District and Provincial Congress Committees.

Please let me know at your earliest convenience whether you come to attend as a Delegate or as a visitor and also write your full invited to attend the Conference.

THE ALL-INDIA COW-CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

The 4th session of the All-India Cow Conference takes place this year at Nagpur in C. P. under Presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai. The Conference will begin from 27th December morning. Delegation forms can be had of the General Secretary, 4th session, All-India Cow Conference, Nagpur, C. P. The delegation fee is Rs. 2 only.

Major F. E. Grosvenor, Captain U. E. Benson, Captain R. Benson and Mr. W. Dillon have arrived at Government House. Mrs. R. Verney has left Government house.

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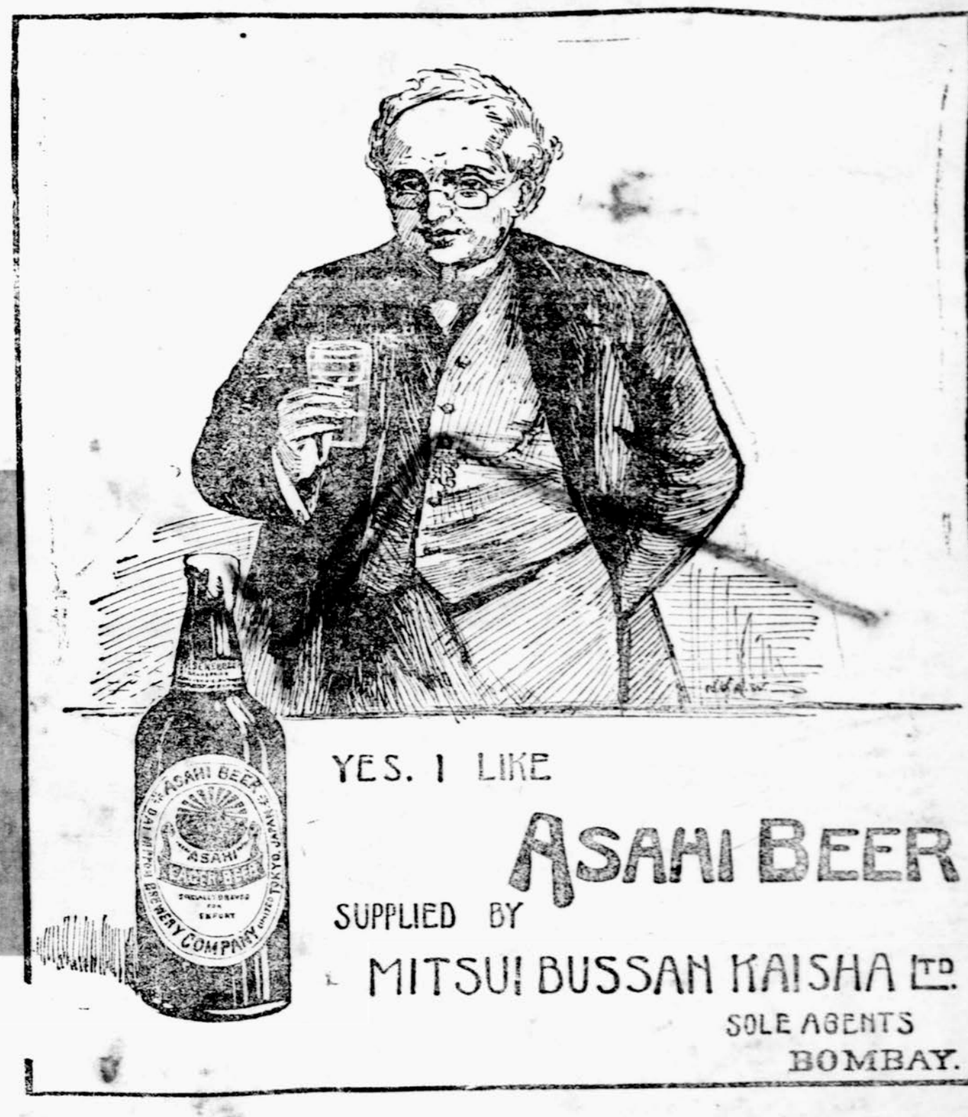
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Manager Cockrell, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.